

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

World stake in Lebanon strife

Lebanon's role as a flourishing free-market Hong Kong of the Middle East gives much of the rest of the world a sharp interest in the government's efforts to keep civil strife from turning into civil war. As a Mediterranean outlet for Syria, Jordan, northern Iraq, and southern Turkey, Lebanon counts more than half of its trade as transit traffic. Its ancient city of Sidon (of the Biblical Tyre and Sidon) is the Mediterranean terminal of the oil pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Another pipeline comes from Iraq to Tripoli, main scene of the current round of fighting between Christian and Muslim elements, the fifth in Lebanon this year.

The Lebanese have exploited their business position very shrewdly. (They opened an airport designed for commercial jets a quarter century ago, before such planes were in use.) They know the price of letting civil strife turn into such warfare or anarchy that international commerce would flee. Cairo, for example, would be happy to pick up more of that transit traffic to and from the Arab world.

The scores killed, and more than 200 wounded in past weeks tragically emphasize the need for more of the kind of compromise which recently resolved the controversial issue of using Army troops as a peace-keeping presence. This compromise involved appointing a new commander in chief to replace one opposed by many Muslims as biased against them.

This post is designated for a Christian in

Lebanon's religiously split society — just as the president is designated a Maronite Christian with power to appoint the prime minister, who must be a Sunni Muslim. The arrangement offers a hint of the complexity of Lebanon's efforts to match governmental representation with various religious segments of the community.

For the Muslim population has been growing faster than the Christian population which constituted the majority three decades ago when the system of power sharing was set up. Now it is believed the Muslims have actually become the majority, though the Christians have maintained their edge in governmental power. At the same time economic power is centered in the Christians, who tend politically toward the right. And, though there are rich Muslims as well as poor Christians, Muslims constitute the lower economic class, tending politically toward the left.

Further complicating the picture are the external interests lending support to one of the many subgroups or another. Libya reportedly is sending tens of millions to leftist Muslims. Such backing could encourage the fighting to go on to the point of civil war, possibly pulling in other Arab forces and the Israelis on Lebanon's southern border.

Clearly preferable would be internal steps toward easing tensions through making government more responsive to the situation which has changed so significantly since the days when present procedures were instituted.



The drug and poison cases

A new novel imagines an American future in which unbridled governmental drug experimentation proceeds through the engineering of "informed consent" from subjects who in effect have no informed choice in the matter. This kind of future becomes less likely if the public concern over now disclosed past episodes can be maintained.

President Sadat's courageous defiance of Arab opinion to stand forthrightly for the pact is a hopeful sign. From experience with the Soviet Union, he sees the preferability of reliance on American good offices. If his decisions are perceived to work for the advantage of his country, his example could bring other Arab opinion around. But the U.S. will have to move quickly to foster negotiations toward peace on Israel's other borders if the present step is not to become a thorn inviting further terrorism along the path to peace.

Also like some ineluctable fiction is disclosure of a cache of cobra venom and shellfish toxin stored by CIA men for six years after President Nixon ordered such poisons destroyed in keeping with public commitment. Senator Church of the Senate Intelligence Investigating Committee said that the apparent violation was kept from then CIA director Helms — and that it was not "unique" for CIA actions to be kept from the CIA director.

Leadership in Northern Ireland

Out of Northern Ireland's political disarray has emerged a leader with the kind of change of heart — or at least of approach — that could point the way out of today's tragic instability. Long-time Protestant hard-liner William Craig formed the Vanguard Unionist Party for the very purpose of opposing the move toward governmental power-sharing by Protestants and Roman Catholics. Now he has apparently learned of and been appalled by the plans of loyalist paramilitary organizations to seek a take-over if the political situation does not improve and terrorist attacks continue. And he has turned away from his hard-line position to advocate the presence of Catholic "republicans" in an emergency coalition government.

Indeed, the obsequies for power sharing are already being pronounced — prematurely, we hope — after a grimly divided constitutional convention went into recess. Mr. Craig's proposed coalition compromise faces determined opposition.

Yet when a man with his unionist credentials perceives the time for a change from hard-lining, it behoves both his supporters and his antagonists to pay attention. Westminster, too, should pay heed, as political pressure mounts on Prime Minister Wilson to find a solution for Northern Ireland. The crisis for Britain to cut and run must not simply be ignored but silenced through evidence that Britain is carrying out the responsibility it assumed for bringing peace to Northern Ireland. It ought to be accepted by Catholic leaders as

Monday, September 22, 1975

'And after a month, if you're tired rowing, you can just catch up with the ship again'

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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Sinai accord

Cheering dies, grumbling grows

By Joseph C. Harsch

Almost everybody cheered when Egypt and Israel signed their latest agreement to move in the direction of peace. The date was Sept. 1. Since then cheering has turned to grumbling, and now into considerable, although perhaps not decisive, opposition.

At the time of the signing Israel seemed to be the most reluctant party. Now, as details of secret parts of the agreement become public, it is others who have second thoughts.

The new questioning is most significant in Congress in Washington. It was set off first by the original proposal to put American watchers along the truce line in Sinai — between the opposing lines of Egyptian and Israeli guns.

The questioning has been given further range by the disclosure that U.S. Secretary of State Henry P. Kissinger had signed a supplementary private or secret addendum (not intended for publication) covering the possibility of giving the Israelis both the new American F-16 fighters and Pershing ground-to-ground missiles.

The wording of the secret addendum is as interesting to those who are now debating the merits of the Kissinger agreement as is the route by which it became public. The essential passage (which we quote from the Washington Post of Sept. 18 and which has not been denied by official Washington) reads:

"The United States is resolved to continue to maintain Israel's defensive strength through the supply of advanced types of equipment, such as the F-16 aircraft. The United States Government agrees to an early meeting to undertake a joint study of high technology and sophisticated items, including the Pershing ground-to-ground missiles with conventional warheads, with the view of giving a positive response."

* Please turn to Page 12

What moved them to violence?

Radical women on trial in U.S.

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Apparently underlying the second assassination attempt on President Ford in 17 days is the story of a once-well-off, middle-aged, country-club suburban woman and her encounter with the complex, shifting, partly open, partly underground world of San Francisco-area radical politics.

Sara Jane Moore, being held on charges of attempting to murder the President, has portrayed her background as consisting of a wealthy West Virginia family, marriage to a retired movie-studio executive,

At family and lawyers of Patricia Hearst begin her defense, there are already signs of how difficult that defense may be.

There are also growing indications that headline-catching tactics by both defense and prosecution are pushing the case toward "trial by newspaper," observers here believe.

By pleading "temporary insanity" and spotlighting the question of alleged "brainwashing," Miss Hearst's lawyers have raised this central, potentially troublesome question:

Can her "conversion" to the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army best be explained by threats, confinement, isolation from her past, and possible administration of drugs, as alleged by her legal affidavit released this week — or by the possibility that some internal inclination within herself even before the kidnapping made her easily persuaded toward a rebellious, even violent, new life?

According to several legal experts and specialists in "forced persuasion" interviewed by this newspaper, the question is basic because Miss Hearst's defense has left itself open to challenge on at least two counts:

• The fundamental contradictions between her affidavit filed last week and her earlier words on tapes and in conversations with people she talked to during her flight.

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Editorial comment

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divorce, and a lucrative career in accountancy in suburban Danville, just outside of San Francisco.

She encountered the San Francisco-Oakland radical world, generally nonviolent but sometimes explosive and peopled by former college students, "radicalized" Vietnam veterans, ex-convicts, and others through the food giveaway program set up by Randolph Hearst in an effort to free his daughter Patricia, early in 1974.

The FBI confirms that for a period, Miss Moore acted as a paid informant on the underground. She has told interviewers recently that she spied on a suspected Symbionese Liberation Army sympathizer.

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South Africa's rand tumbles

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

Workers at a Chinese steel mill.

In its drive to increase production, China is importing whole factories. See page 8

West Germany: privileged bureaucrats

By David Mutch

The lowest middle executive position is 47. That means many of the younger ones like myself — and frankly lots of us are better informed than our bosses — will never have a chance to move up. The personnel department advises: "young men with good education to look elsewhere for a future."

"Most of my colleagues," he adds, "don't want a salary hold down; they, let's take one, but hold back others on the outside, too — like doctors who earn \$60,000 a year on the average and dentists \$40,000."

State 3.4 million Germans work for the state or federal government, out of a workforce of 21.4 million. Well over 1 million workers are unemployed now.

One attorney explains: "The average age of

servants is 47. Most of my colleagues, the economists, computer experts, nuclear researchers, engineers, all kinds of lawyers, not on and on and on. They are paid well."

For each of 15,000 applications come in. Yet there are complaints and frustrations.

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ETHIOPIA REVISITED



From Addis Ababa comes a Monitor report on the state of Ethiopia and what has happened there since Haile Selassie's overthrow a year ago.

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FOCUS

Blink and the TV channel changes

By Charles N. Elschen

Huntsville, Alabama
Weary of daily office routine? How about making industrial diamonds for about 95 cents a carat, or transmitting sounds on a beam of light? How about a voice typewriter? And, if you like undisturbed comfort without leaving an easy chair, special glasses to change television channels with only a shift of your eyes.

These and other novelties have arisen from the U.S. space program and were perfected with inventions which the government now will give away to venture-seekers for commercial use.

Washington has even asked David J. Kieselbach of Huntsville, Alabama, to help spread the word. He is an ebullient semi-retired professor of physics and chemistry with a reputation for being able to dig up answers to almost any problem.

"These are not wild dreams," says Professor Kieselbach. "They are workable systems, all backed by U.S. Government patents."

Professor Kieselbach began his search of patents at the George C. Marshall Space

Flight Center at Huntsville and has compiled hundreds of possibilities to adapt space hardware for everyday use.

For example, a plant under construction at Nashville, Tennessee, will demonstrate methods of recycling garbage into animal feeds. The basic process was perfected as one phase of maintaining astronauts in space for long periods of time. Since then, scientists have learned how to convert the wastes into productive feed pellets.

Professor Kieselbach says the operation will help Nashville ease its garbage removal burden and provide a greater supply of feed to farmers. Besides this, he adds, it's pollution free. Cities will be able to use the process to recycle wastes from restaurants and food-processing plants, Professor Kieselbach hopes.

Some city officials and businessmen are reluctant to accept results of the government-financed space research. But others see it as a windfall.

The Martin Stamping and Stove Company of Huntsville, for example, has used a heat-resistant cement and light-weight

aggregate developed for launch pads as a substitute for a hard-to-find clay in its manufacture of decorative gas-burning fireplace logs. The mixture has saved the company thousands of dollars.

And New Life, Inc., a small family firm has adapted the remote control eyeglasses to aid hospital patients. Through eye movements patients can call nurses, adjust television sets, and even turn the pages of books.

Still up for grabs are such items as self-lubricating gears, gauges which could warn drivers of imminent blowouts, and a light beam, similar to a laser, which transmits sound waves. And for arm-chair quarterbacks there's a new game of football chess, developed and patented by space scientists during their free moments. It substitutes linemen and a backfield for the traditional kings, knights, and bishops.

Another project under way at the Marshall Center will attempt to reduce the size of solar energy panels used on orbiting laboratories to workable models for an average home.

Professor Kieselbach says these are just a few of hundreds of patents issued for space equipment that might have other practical uses.

Charles N. Elschen is a free-lance writer based in Washington, D.C.

Peaceful successors to Guy Fawkes

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British have long been so smug about the supposed excellence of their "Mother of Parliaments," it is astonishing to find a sudden spate of proposals for blowing the place up. Figuratively, of course — though the revolutionary left and the IRA may have more literal plans. But if some of the current ideas are ever adopted, the effect will be almost as drastic as if Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot of 1605 had succeeded.

The ideas, which have been aired in the more intellectual journals during the past three months or so, are rooted in the realization that just as Participation has become the political watchword, people in fact seem to have less control than ever over public affairs. The reforms which are proposed to deal with this fall into three groups: electoral reform, constitutional reform and trade union reform.

The demand for electoral reform might never have arisen if British politics had kept to a straight two-party system. But the birth of Scottish, Welsh, and Ulster nationalism and the refusal of the Liberal party to drop dead has made it all too possible for a member of parliament to win a seat with fewer votes than his opponents combined. Thus the present Labour government received the support of only 38 percent of those voting — only 29 percent of the total qualified electorate.

It might be said that 71 percent of adult Britons would rather have had some other government than the one they got. At the previous election, the defeated Conservatives actually got 300,000 more votes than the winning Labourites. As for the Liberals: a year ago they got 18 percent of the votes, and were rewarded with 2 percent of the seats. The system has produced this kind of result for 75 years.

The theory is that, however "unfair," it does produce strong majorities and stable government. But today in fact it is doing neither. When there is a change of government, the tendency is for the newcomer to undo as much as possible of what its predecessor has done, and there is little question that the violent lurches from right to left and back again have done the country no good. Coalition remains a suspect, distinctly foreign concept to many Britons; but it is remarkable how often one hears them say "Why can't all the good people get together to pull us out of this mess, instead of fighting and calling each other names?"

It is quite certain that Parliament, as at present chosen, is not a fair representation of national opinion. Both the Liberals and — more recently — a section of the Conservatives headed by ex-minister Robert Carr are now urging some form of proportional representation, usually the single transferable vote system which takes into account the voter's second choice as well as his first.

Mr. Carr would prefer the West German system, which allows two votes, however. He thinks the important thing is to represent minorities without destroying the single-member constituency.

Meanwhile, jurists like Sir Leslie Scarman



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Does the "Mother of Parliaments" need rescuing?

system which takes into account the voter's second choice as well as his first.

Mr. Carr would prefer the West German system, which allows two votes, however. He thinks the important thing is to represent minorities without destroying the single-member constituency.

Meanwhile, jurists like Sir Leslie Scarman have been calling for a new constitutional settlement more radical than anything since 1968: nothing less than a Bill of Rights to defend the citizen against a tyrannical parliamentary majority, and a Supreme Constitutional Court to uphold the Bill. The trouble with this, as with electoral reform, is that it is hard to see a government, powerful enough to put through the legislation, actually volunteering to cut its own throat with either.

Finally there is the longstanding matter of trade union reform. Here the reformers are talking less about checking the Trotskyists and wildcat strikers than about integrating the Trades Union Congress into the political system somehow. Seeing the TUC already has so much power — to the point even, as with the current wages policy, of drafting state policy — should that not be regularized? Almost everyone in the country is eligible for membership of one union or another, so why should the Congress not be treated as a kind of Upper House, or at least consultative assembly on economic affairs? It might even stimulate union members to throw out their Communists. But most conservatives are horrified at the scheme.

At the moment none of these proposals is

within sight of realization. But taken together with the promised devolution of power through regional assemblies, they show that Britain is at least meeting its crisis with some new ideas.

Farmer's threat

'We could cut off Lisbon's food'

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Alcobaça, Portugal
The farmers around here are thoroughly fed up.

Amid the soft hills, neat orchards, and towns of whitewashed houses in this region 70 miles north of Lisbon, the talk runs antigovernment and very hostile.

For the 50,000 residents, mostly farmers with less than 10 acres of land, Portugal's 17-month-old revolution has gone too fast and too far left. Although they greet the new government, with its overwhelming number of Socialists and Popular Democrats, with some relief, it is mostly with reserve.

"You will perhaps consider the people here conservative, but when there are changes, they like them to be made in short, firm steps," said Idefonso Saravia, state-employed agricultural adviser to the area and owner himself of 25 acres of local apple orchards.

"The revolution has brought many changes and a great deal of uncertainty, socially and economically," he said. "And above everything, the farmers don't trust the new authorities. There has been a sense of emptiness, here inside, about the future — that's the main feeling of the people in these parts."

Antonio Santos, a paunchy farmer with flower-blue eyes, put it more simply.

"The Communists and the military have been running our country, and we don't like it," he said: "If 50 percent of the people were discontented in the old days, you can bet 95 percent are today."

The people of Alcobaça decided to show how they felt two months ago when they ousted the pro-Communist mayor and sacked the Communist Party headquarters. Several weeks later, when Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal tried to hold a rally in the town gymnasium, he was besieged for several hours and had to be rescued from mobs of troops.

Mr. Santos and the group of farmers sitting at a marble-topped table in Alcobaça's main cafe, shrugged their shoulders about the incidents.

One group of six farmers sitting around a mountain of crated, sweet-scented pears in the fruit cooperative said they had all cut back on their crops and animals. Mr. Saravia, who travels around the region, admitted this was true.

"I and all my colleagues find we have less to do out in the field, because there are fewer crops. Instead, we have a lot more bureaucratic paperwork in the office," he said.

Jorge Ferreira, a pig and chicken farmer from a nearby village chipped in.

"Only if you're a Communist can you get a loan. In our village, only one man has had any luck. He is not a Communist, mind you, but



After the revolution, a sense of uncertainty

very, very persistent. It took him 12 trips and interviews to see the agricultural credit people."

The farmers' loudest complaints are the steeply rising cost of fertilizers, pesticides, and animal feed — these have gone up anywhere from 30 to 80 percent — and the correspondingly low prices they have been getting for their produce.

One group of six farmers sitting around a marble-topped table in Alcobaça's main cafe, shrugged their shoulders about the incidents.

"Cunhal knew we didn't like the Communists," Mr. Santos said. "Look, when I tried to apply for agricultural credit, they told me I was a fascist landowner. I have 2,500 chickens and if I make five contos (\$200) clear over three months, I'm lucky. But then everyone knows that the three men running our agricultural credit scheme in Alcobaça are Communists."

"I and all my colleagues find we have less to do out in the field, because there are fewer crops. Instead, we have a lot more bureaucratic paperwork in the office," he said.

"There is only one way to make the government understand our problems," said Mr. Santos. "Cut the main road to Lisbon."

A visitor from Lisbon looked surprised. "You can't be serious — that's the main road north," he said.

The farmers looked at one another and all nodded.

"Oh yes, we are serious," another said. "If things don't get a lot better soon, we'll stop all supplies going to the capital. Then they'll listen to us."

Europe

Britain's new blast furnace still idle

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

British Steel has averted a steel strike. But its new blast furnace at Llanwern thrusts its proud head into the sky, smokeless and silent.

Blast furnace workers who threatened a nationwide strike are back at work at Llanwern and Scunthorpe. Hector Smith, leader of 13,500 men of the National Union of Blast Furnace men, listened to the appeals of fellow trade-union leaders and of some of his own men that a strike now would be disastrous for the British economy and cause enormous hardship to the strikers themselves in a time of recession.

Even so, the cost comes high. Nothing has really been settled. A public inquiry is to be held on manning and pay rates for Llanwern and other ultramodern blast furnaces to come. The results of the inquiry are not binding on either management or the union. Meanwhile the status quo is frozen. Llanwern No. 3, the blast furnace that sparked the strike threat, will not be commissioned, although seven months have gone by since it was completed.

British Steel, the state-owned steelmaker capable of turning out 26 million tons of steel a year, remains deeply in the red, losing an estimated £6 million (\$12.6 million) per year. The new furnace is part of its modernization program; it cost £65 million (\$136.5 million) and will pour 5,000 tons of pig iron per day, over twice the amount poured by older furnaces. It requires fewer men.

Management was willing to risk a strike over Llanwern because the issues it posed were so important. How many men should man the new furnace? How much should they be paid, and for doing what? Precedents will be set here for all the other new blast furnaces coming along. Management's basic argument is that despite automation and computerization, the new furnaces are not more arduous to run than the old, that in fact the work should be easier.

The union disagrees. If manning levels are to be reduced, it wants more pay. The dispute centered around maximum pay, management offering up to £100 (\$210) per week, the union holding out for £120 to £140 (\$252 to \$294) depending on hours worked.

Blast furnace workers' strikes can and have brought the whole steel industry to a halt. Had the strike gone ahead, British Steel would have had to lay off 100,000 men and import steel from Western Europe to meet the needs of some of its customers.

In industry after industry, problems similar to those of British Steel keep productivity low and costs high. New equipment is urgently needed everywhere to restore competitiveness. But within the present structure of industrial relations, not much can be done for the men who are made redundant by machines. Trade-union resistance to innovation remains persistent.

Spain demands the impossible from the United States

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Spain wants something from the United States that the U.S. Government cannot give — either membership in NATO or a mutual security treaty with the United States.

Three other air bases were originally built as long-range bomber bases in the 1960s. Today one of the bases, at Torrejón, near Madrid, is a Military Airlift Command terminal and base for several F-4 Phantom squadrons and some tanker aircraft. Another at Zaragoza in northern Spain, is a training base with an excellent target range. The third, at Morón, in southern Spain, is maintained on a standby basis.

At the moment none of these proposals is within sight of realization. But taken together with the promised devolution of power through regional assemblies, they show that Britain is at least meeting its crisis with some new ideas.

There is no question, in these talks, of the Spaniards forcing the U.S. out of the four active bases it now maintains in Spain. These are a naval base at Rota, just west of

Europe

West Germany deals in arms and races for space

Bonn now a major—and cautious—arms exporter

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
West Germany is edging toward becoming a bigger arms exporter than at any time since World War II.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has already said, "It is certainly conceivable" that his country will loosen up the tight restrictions hitherto imposed on arms exports.

A meeting of the Federal Security Council — which administers arms exports — had been scheduled for Monday of last week to discuss easing the restrictions. But it was postponed "indefinitely" when news of the council's intention leaked out. Apparently the publicity was thought damaging. (Normally the press does not get word of council meetings in advance.)

With unemployment in West Germany up to more than a million and exports down 13 percent, economic pressures from both in-

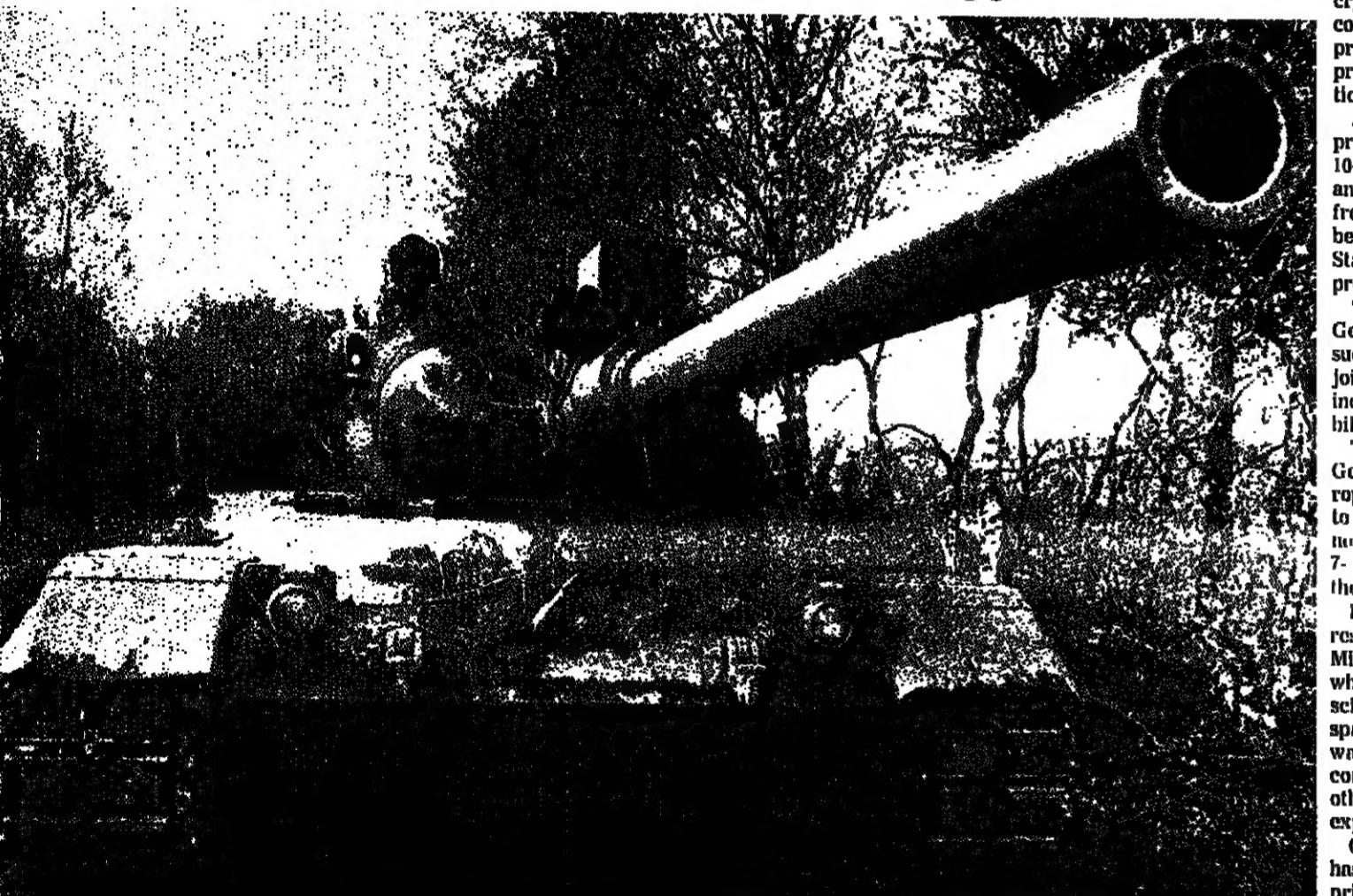
dustry and labor are heavy to export more weapons. There is a seller's market in the world today.

Germany has the weapons. In the last five years government and industry have poured more and more money into weapons technology. The result: tanks, rockets, helicopters, guns, and submarines, whose sophistication and performance have astounded experts and lengthened the line of would-be purchasers.

For obvious historical reasons, Germany for 30 years has had the clearest of all records for self-control in sales of armaments. Only sales to other NATO lands are free of restrictions.

Other sales must be through a government license, not granted for arms exports to areas of tension. This last rule, and the strictness in using it, was one reason why the Shah of Iran recently abandoned his plan to buy German tanks, commenting: "The Germans will cut off supplies if anyone anywhere in the world sneezes."

With unemployment in West Germany up to more than a million and exports down 13 percent, economic pressures from both in-



The Leopard — West Germany's principal battle tank

German Defense Ministry

Italian family laws move out of feudal times

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
Italy's new family law has officially come into force. It resulted in the celebration of an unusually high number of last-minute underage marriages, now forbidden, and the formal ending of the legal powers of the Italian husband as family despot.

The new law fixes 18 as the minimum age for marriage. Previously it was 14 for girls and 16 for boys.

The new law, however, conflicts with the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, which still allows marriage at the earlier age of 16 for boys and 14 for girls. Church lawyers and leading Italian jurists are trying to sort out this anomaly.

A revision of the concordat governing relations between the Vatican and the Italian state is the most likely solution, but this could take many years.

In the meantime Italian women have gained a new status in the eyes of the law, which previously regarded them as the inferior partners of a marriage. Husbands could beat

their wives with impunity, and had the sole right to make decisions on bringing up the children, and on disposing of the family's finances. Now, under the new family law, which took 10 years of bitter parliamentary battles to get on to the statute book, the equality of the marriage partners is formally established, and unless otherwise stipulated at the time of the wedding, all property is held by husband and wife in common. The wife is no longer bound to follow her husband wherever he decides to go and is entitled to receive regular maintenance payments in return for the work she does in the home.

Children are also better off under the new law. Parents are bound to give them a proper education, "taking into account their capacity, inclinations, and aspirations." Illegitimate offspring, also for the first time, get protection under the law.

Marriage dowries are henceforth illegal, and when one of the marriage partners passes on, the other will automatically inherit a large proportion of the family assets. Previously a widow enjoyed only a life interest in a small part of her husband's estate in the absence of a will to the contrary.

Paradoxically one of the first beneficiaries

of the new Italian family law has been a foreigner.

Miss Liimaa Jarvinen of Helsinki came to Italy earlier this month to find her three-year-old son whose father is a Sicilian, Alfonso Calti.

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The couple split up

Soviet Union

The Soviet fleet buildup

More submarines, but fewer nuclear warheads than the West

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Soviet Navy's rapid buildup during the past decade is "cause for concern, but not for alarm," according to a leading Western defense analyst.

Christoph Bertram, director of the Internal Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), says that while the buildup has been impressive, overall the Warsaw Pact countries' navies are not numerically superior to those of the Atlantic Alliance.

The Soviet Navy, he says, has some distance to go before it acquires the full range and the versatility of means by which the United States can project its naval power into distant corners of the world.

Mr. Bertram was commenting on the annual handbook of the IISS, entitled "The Military Balance," and comparing the defense forces of the Atlantic and Warsaw Pact countries.

Configurations vary

The IISS handbook does show Warsaw Pact numerical superiority in terms of submarines, including nuclear submarines. The Warsaw Pact has 130 nuclear subs in service in 1975, compared with 120 for the Atlantic Alliance. But Mr. Bertram points out that in terms of warheads, Soviet submarines carry missiles

with single warheads, while the United States has Poseidon submarines with multiple warheads. The Soviets are still in the testing stage regarding multiple warheads for nuclear submarines.

Furthermore, when surface ships are counted in to arrive at overall figures, the Warsaw Pact's ships are smaller and use different configurations from those of the Atlantic Alliance. The Soviet Navy is the only element in the Warsaw Pact with "blue water" capacity — that is, to roam the seven seas instead of being restricted to coastal waters. But the Atlantic Alliance has several "blue water" members besides the United States — Britain, France, West Germany.

When Mr. Bertram talks of "configurations" he means the specific tasks for which ships and combinations of ships are designed. The Soviet Navy has been progressively strengthening its ocean-roaming capacity. But it has nothing to compare with giant United States nuclear-powered aircraft carriers like the Nimitz or the Enterprise.

Its heaviest ship is the 40,000-ton Kiev-class aircraft carrier, which may come into service next year, and which may carry 25 short or vertical take-off aircraft. The Nimitz, by comparison, displaces 96,000 tons and carries 100 aircraft.

The Soviet Union does not yet seem to use the "task force" concept. The Kiev-class carrier is heavily armed, and many other Soviet ships carry a variety of guns. Inevitably

there is duplication of functions, whereas American ships have limited, specialized functions, being designed to operate as units in a task force. Their electronic equipment is assumed to be superior to that of the Soviet fleet.

Soviets build support

The Soviet Union has been building support, oiling and landing vessels in its continuing effort to upgrade blue-water capacities. Its world-ranging ocean exercises this spring simulated assault landings on hostile shores. But it is doubtful whether the Soviets today possess the kind of intervention capacity shown by the United States Sixth and Seventh Fleets.

In the future, however, both for Atlantic and Warsaw Pact navies, the element of coastal protection is likely to be strengthened because of the efforts all maritime nations are making to develop their continental shelves and adjacent waters. Small, fast surface ships could well be the wave of the future, as environmentalists and the changing law of the sea make it more and more difficult for blue-water navies to roam international waters increasingly claimed as coastal waters.

Meanwhile, the era of large surface vessels is by no means over. Could it be that the Soviet Union, in building up its blue-water capacity, hopes some day to do in, say, Chile its own version of American intervention in Southeast Asia? No one really knows.

Submarine-launched ballistic missiles

	U.S.	U.S.S.R.
1964	416	120
1965	496	120
1966	592	125
1967	656	130
1968	656	130
1969	656	160
1970	656	280
1971	656	440
1972	656	560
1973	656	628
1974	656	720



Source: IISS figures

Apollo crew visits MOSCOW

By Elisabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Their rendezvous on earth is proceeding as smoothly as their rendezvous in space.

One astronaut's wife thought the worn leather jacket of the founding engineer of the Soviet manned space-flight program at the Sergei P. Korolev Museum looked just like her husband's jacket. Kent Slayton, biology freshman at Stephen F. Austin State College in Texas and son of senior astronaut Donald K. Slayton, thought history really came alive at the Moscow panorama of the 1812 Battle of Borodino.

Astronaut Vance Brand chatted convincingly in Russian, and the daughter of Soviet Engineer Valeri Kubasov got her famous father to lift her up onto the marble railing in the Lenin Hills to look at Moscow.

It was the beginning of a two-week goodwill tour of the Soviet Union by the American astronauts who met the Soviet crew in the Apollo-Soyuz space docking two months ago. The astronauts and their families arrived last week for a visit to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Volgograd, Novosibirsk in Siberia, and Tbilisi and Sochi in Georgia. The cosmonauts will pay a return visit to the United States next month.

It is hardly an American-style tour. There are no ticker-tape parades and, in fact, no public appearances by the astronauts and cosmonauts.

Enough Russians and Italian and Japanese tourists discovered the presence of the astronauts in Moscow, however, to gather around the Intourist Hotel and the Sordino Museum to get autographs and snap photos. Russians said they learned of the visit from television — or from Pravda, which displayed a photograph of their arrival on page one (next to the Council of Ministers' greeting to the Refrigeration Congress and below a major spread on Timber Worker's Day).

Downed World War II
bomber found in Holland
By the Associated Press

Amsterdam

An aerial photo has revealed the location of a U.S. Air Force bomber shot down in World War II.

The Royal Dutch Air Force said the wreck was spotted in the former Zuider Zee, the vast enclosing dike now known as the IJsselmeer.



Soyuz crew welcome Apollo crew to Moscow

By Elisabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A new strategic-arms-limitation treaty with the United States would be "of the greatest importance," Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev told visiting American astronauts in a half-hour courtesy call.

The Soviet Communist Party general secretary said he was awaiting the return of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko from talks with President Ford, and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to "discuss the results and the very essence" of a new SALT agreement.

"If we are successful, really successful in elaborating and working out this treaty, it would be of the greatest importance not only for you and for us but for all to come for dozens and dozens of years," he added.

Thomas Stafford, American commander of July's joint space lineup between American

Soviet spacecraft, gave Mr. Brezhnev a letter from President Ford. The Soviet leader opened the letter and glanced at it, then joked, "Oh, no, that's a secret," and put it away to read later.

For the rest of the meeting around a table in the ornate Catherine Hall of the great Kremlin palace was concerned with exchanges of presents and thanks for the space docking and with Mr. Brezhnev's call for peace.

From the moment he came in, kissed Soviet space officials, and shook hands with the American astronauts, a tanned and jovial Brezhnev dominated the scene. He gestured animatedly, bantered with his guests and with Soviet reporters, and expansively passed out bananas to the astronauts.

The astronauts gave Mr. Brezhnev an Omega watch of the kind they wore in space; in turn Mr. Brezhnev gave Soviet Slave watches to the astronauts. The Soviet docking commander, Alexei Leonov, and General Stafford also jointly gave Mr. Brezhnev a

Omega watch of the kind they wore in space; in turn Mr. Brezhnev gave Soviet Slave watches to the astronauts. The Soviet docking commander, Alexei Leonov, and General



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China

China goes deep into red to buy machines

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
One recent midnight literally half a new factory was moving slowly down the wide main street of Peking. A long cavalcade of trailer trucks was hauling massive processing tanks for a new petrochemical or fertilizer operation.

On the sides of the tanks was written "Made in Japan."

It was another instance of the expensive technology China is importing and the mounting trade deficit this country is accumulating in the process.

That growing trade deficit is beginning to have far-reaching consequences. Among them:

- Chinese officials are facing increasingly difficult choices over what machinery China will import and what it will do without.

- Businessmen on buying trips here are finding that exporting companies, presumably anxious to reduce China's trade deficit, are offering a greater variety of goods at reasonable prices.

Despite its ideological hostility to capitalism and its doctrine of self-reliance in its economic development, China does not hide its need to import high-technology machinery from the West.

China looks for capital goods that will lead

directly to increased production — oil-processing equipment, entire fertilizer plants, and steel rolling mills. According to U.S. statistics, China is spending about \$1 billion a year on importing complete factories.

China does not release its trade figures. But the highly regarded Japan External Trade Organization estimates that China's trade deficit last year was almost \$1.3 billion and will climb to \$3 billion in 1978 before it begins to decline.

Interviews with businessmen and diplomats reveal that the Chinese Government is using a number of different methods to finance the trade deficit, which has resulted largely from importation of expensive equipment.

While all mention of loans is avoided, for instance, some suppliers of capital equipment are accepting stretched-out periods of payment. In other cases Chinese officials obliquely have suggested barter deals that amount to credit arrangements: A supplier of oil pipeline equipment, for instance, would agree to take payment in oil over a period of years.

The Bank of China is obtaining what amounts to loans from major banks in Hong Kong and Europe. The bank ensures that corresponding foreign banks deposit significantly more foreign currency with the Bank of China than the foreign currency China deposits with the foreign bank. The surplus is, to all intents and purposes, a loan.

A well-informed source in Peking says the

Bank of China recently has gone much further, borrowing large sums of money directly from European banks.

Some Western diplomats in relatively close contact with the Chinese are picking up evidence of another important ramification of China's import-export crunch: Chinese officials are subjecting capital-import proposals to increasingly tough scrutiny. This means that some proposals are being lost out. A ministry that insists oil-exploration equipment is vital, for example, might be losing out to another ministry that insists railway rolling stock must be imported.

As the crunch gets worse over the next two or three years the potential for significant conflict within the Chinese political system probably will be immense.

Recently, however, there was evidence that China is going to try to decrease its imports of wheat and other foodstuffs.

If China could significantly cut its wheat imports while maintaining its level of rice exports it could measurably reduce its trade deficit. This seems to be one aim of the major agricultural conference held last week in Shansi Province.

The other way out would be a concerted Chinese effort to increase exports of a broad range of products. Again there is evidence that this is already under way. During the last few months, North American, European, and Japanese businessmen say, it has been easier to do business with the Chinese.

China's children: little bricklayers or future scholars?

By Charlotte Salkowski
Chief editorial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Peking
As China seeks to modernize its economy, it faces a deepening dilemma in education: Should it stress short-term, mass, practical training of technicians from among peasants and workers? Or concentrate on developing an elite of scientists and scholars who are more professionally oriented? Or walk a middle ground?

The leadership has yet to come up with clear-cut answers. Meanwhile, there seems to be considerable turmoil on the educational scene. Peking University, for instance, which had close to 20,000 students before the Cultural Revolution, is down to 5,000. Officials say enrollments will increase to about 10,000 in coming months but they are vague about a timetable. When a group of American newspaper editors visited the campus recently, there was hardly a student in sight and buildings had a shabby air.

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the man who is largely running the government these days, acknowledged the state of uncertainty.

"We are thoroughly trying to reform our education and overcome a situation in the past where theory was divorced from practice," he told us. "We are still in the process of experimenting but reforms in education take longer than a few years."

Above all, the Chinese seem determined not to create an intellectual class as the Russians have done) that becomes sensitized to Western "bourgeois" ideas. Hence everywhere one encounters a heavy stress on egalitarianism. The director of the No. 2, Shanghai Middle School (the equivalent of the 7th to 10th grades of an American high school) put it in these words:

"Before the Cultural Revolution we taught students English to go on to a university and help them avoid heavy physical labor. . . . The more English they learned, the more they divorced themselves from the workers and peasants and considered themselves above other people. Now we teach the students to



Pupils at a Peking middle school

By John Hughes

become workers with a socialist consciousness."

The curriculum of the school, which today offers four years of study instead of six, is heavy with political instruction combined with "production practice." This means that pupils spend a lot of time in a workshop assembling simple light switches. Grades are used only to "show how much progress a student has made" and exams — which teachers said were once "surprise attacks" on students — are viewed as an opportunity for teacher-pupil discussion.

After graduation the students are assigned to factories or rural communes in other parts of the country, according to state needs. They can aspire to a university education only after two years' work experience and then only through selection by the factory or commune.

In the selection process a premium is placed on being a "good worker" and having the right political attitude. A "good" class background, coming from a worker or peasant family, also helps — a fact that appears to be generating resentment among many parents and youth.

To a foreign observer, China's effort to train technicians rather than scholars is not without

some logic. At this stage of its development the country needs brick layers, toolmakers, and machine operators more than highly specialized university graduates whose education has no immediate practical application.

To upgrade industrial workers China also has created a vast system of schooling right at the factories. These are the so-called "July 21 colleges" where workers can study full time to become engineers and advanced workers serve as instructors.

How successful such compressed programs are is difficult to determine. At the Nanking Electric Power School, a kind of polytechnical junior college that trains technicians in heat and power engineering, the study program has been cut back from four to two years and the number of courses from 22 to 11. Such basic disciplines as physics and chemistry have been eliminated, with some content merged into other courses.

Asked how the new system is working, director Hung Pei-Chun, who himself completed only a middle school, responded:

"Those trained in two years are better than those trained in four in the past. Before, we went into things too deeply and more time was spent here than necessary. Now things are more concise."

Mao wants a strong anti-Soviet Europe

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking

The meeting between Chairman Mao and Edward Heath was another manifestation of China's increasing interest in Europe and its support for conservative European leaders known for their wariness of the Soviet Union's objectives there.

The meeting was unexpected because the elderly Chinese leader no longer meets informally even with visiting heads of state. Mr. Heath is technically just an opposition Member of Parliament, having been deposed as Conservative Party leader.

Interviewed at the Peking airport soon after his meeting with Chairman Mao, Mr. Heath made it clear that the Chairman emphasized the Soviet threat to the West as well as to China.

"With Chairman Mao I discussed the major world problems which are confronting all of us, and we discussed in particular the relations between the Soviet Union and Europe and the Soviet Union and America, and also of course the Soviet Union and China."

Mr. Heath's visit recalled a visit here last week by another out-of-power European conservative politician, Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany. Both Mr. Heath and Mr. Strauss heard Chinese leaders call for a strong and unified Europe that could better offset Soviet power.

The underlying message was that Europe and China have a common interest in resisting the Soviet Union. Chinese leaders made it clear to both men that they fear the Soviet Union will try to establish dominance over Europe and then turn its attention to China.

China has visibly stepped up its courtship of Europe this year with formal recognition of the European Economic Community and a visit to Paris by senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. But the remarks of Mr. Heath and Mr. Strauss made it clear that, in the wake of the Helsinki agreement on European security, Chinese leaders are becoming much more explicit in urging Western Europe to increase its vigilance toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Teng, who was present at Sunday's meeting with Chairman Mao, met separately with Mr. Heath for three hours. Mr. Heath later said that meeting also had focused on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Heath came away from that meeting with the impression that Chinese leaders think "Europe is basically the second front."

Mr. Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democrats, characterized Chinese leaders as worrying that European unification is proceeding "much too slowly, particularly in integrated defense." After meeting Foreign Minister Chien Kuan-Hua, Mr. Strauss described him as "a very strong advocate of an independent European nuclear deterrent."

Mr. Strauss added, however, that he was given the clear impression that China does not want to see an end to the United States military presence in Europe.

Mr. Strauss spoke in terms that made just an enthusiastic supporter of China's implicit global strategy of hemming in — or at least checking — the Soviet Union from all sides.

The Soviet Union is traditionally cautious militarily in that it does not make any aggressive moves until the military odds are on its side, Mr. Strauss argued. Thus a strong Chinese military posture combined with a credible European military deterrent would be a guarantee of stability, he said.

Mr. Strauss decried the lack of appreciation by most European leaders of China's potential strategic role in aiding Europe but added his belief that such a perception is growing in Europe.

A defiant gesture by the Coloreds

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

At a time when the South African Government is making important friends in black Africa and trying hard to find an agreed solution to independence for South-West Africa (Namibia), it has suddenly received a serious snub at home from the elected leaders of the country's more than 2 million people of mixed descent, the so-called "Colored" group.

For a start, although Mr. Leon has disbanded the Colored council, he has lost face by admitting rather lamely that he and his executive committee intend to carry out their administrative functions under the same old system, and that they will hang on to their chief official cars and their relatively hand-some official salaries while doing so.

For a start, although Mr. Leon has disbanded the Colored council, he has lost face by admitting rather lamely that he and his executive committee intend to carry out their administrative functions under the same old system, and that they will hang on to their chief official cars and their relatively hand-some official salaries while doing so.

At the same time, most observers say Mr. Leon has lost a valuable opportunity to influence effectively and obviously the political future of the Colored people.

All the white political parties, including

most importantly the ruling National Party, are in favor of a new political dispensation for the Colored people at present, and various sorts of social and economic concessions, too. Calculated demands from the elected Colored leaders could easily speed these along.

But there has also been increasing pressure from the Colored group for direct representation in Parliament. Most insistent has been the Colored Labor Party, which won the last elections to the Colored Representative Council. During the election campaign they boasted that if they won control of the council, they would simply shut it down. Now the leader of the laborites, Sonny Leon, has done just that after taunts from the Federal Party that he was conniving in apartheid.

Even some of his supporters are showing signs of exasperation that just when Mr. Leon seemed to have everything going for him, he chose to shut up shop and sulk, just because he could not get everything he wanted at one go.

Black/white detente creeps forward

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

Two black African nations, Malawi and Ivory Coast, are showing fresh signs of support for the bridge-building efforts of South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

But the large majority remain unconvinced that black-white dialogue and detente moves are more than temporary delaying tactics on the part of the white-minority ruled South African Government.

At the same time, black Africans in general are trying to assess the significance of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's recent statement that he does not rule out the possibility of black majority government in his country.

Instead they have a Colored Peoples Legislative Council that is supposed to administer its affairs and to act as liaison between the Colored people and the white government.

This is an uneasy system that has not worked well, and various plans have been proposed to improve it. One is that there should be a special joint Cabinet Council on which white Cabinet ministers and Colored spokesmen should be equally represented.

President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, meanwhile, asserted that his country's policy of contact and dialogue with South Africa is working slowly but surely. There were indications Malawi is considering lifting its ban on the employment of Malawi miners in South African mines.

At least partly for economic reasons, Malawi is the only independent black African nation to maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa.

After returning from a 10-day visit to South Africa, Ivory Coast Information Minister Laurent Doba-Fologo labeled his trip a "great mission" and "positive act."

Detente spells political danger for all those involved. In Mr. Vorster's case it is the possible backlash from ultra-conservative elements in his own National Party.

And black leaders risk censure from hard-liners among their colleagues, such as Uganda's President Idi Amin, who believe militancy, not dialogue, is the only feasible policy toward South Africa.

Reports have circulated that President Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic, which — like the Ivory Coast, is a former French territory — was planning a visit to South Africa.

The well-publicized split in the black African National Council also provides an element of confusion and despair among liberation movements that encourage support for South Africa.

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Latin America

Argentina's economy: one man's plan

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina's new economy minister is working hard to bail his country out of its financial malaise -- and having some tentative success. It will take time to tell whether his efforts have any significant long-range impact on Argentina's many economic problems, but in less than a month in office, Antonio Cafiero has:

- Negotiated an \$820-million credit package with United States banks aimed at offsetting this year's expected large balance of payments deficit.

- Won support from Argentina's labor leaders for an austerity package including limited pay increases aimed at cutting inflation sharply.

- Launched a program of government-supported job creation in both agriculture and industry aimed at achieving full employment.

Mr. Cafiero talks of curbing government bureaucracy and cutting the whopping federal budget -- a task that his predecessors completely shunned.

But Mr. Cafiero says he has "no intention of sitting idly by while Argentina's economic

problems mount." The fourth Minister of the Economy in Argentina this year, he appears to have widespread support. And he could well make headway where some of his predecessors failed because of his political connections.

A longtime Peronist, he was economy minister once before -- in the early 1950s under the late Juan Domingo Peron. As such, he is one of the few Peronists in government today whose political career spans a generation.

This obviously works in his favor. Many of the labor leaders who run the huge 3-million-member Confederacion General del Trabajo (CGT) were his disciples in the 1950s. They apparently are still listening to him.

Mr. Cafiero's appointment to the economy ministry came after a series of ministers, headed by Mr. Peron's widow, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, failed to come to grips with the economic dilemmas facing Argentina.

The problems include an inflation rate of 300 percent a year, sagging foreign reserves, lowered production in both industry and agriculture, business bankruptcies, growing



Calla Florida, Buenos Aires
Alan Hand Associates

A high inflation rate turns Argentines into window shoppers only

unemployment, and a general breakdown of public services.

This helps explain why Mr. Cafiero, within two weeks of his appointment, visited the United States to discuss both the renegotiation of loans and the granting of new credits.

To emphasize the support he has in the labor movement, Mr. Cafiero brought Casilda Herrera, secretary-general of the CGT, with him to the United States.

But it is not only labor, but business in

Argentina that is happy with Mr. Cafiero. Businessmen generally applauded his nomination as economy minister, and Buenos Aires' *Clarín*, a morning daily, hailed it "as a sign at long last that the ministry is in the hands of someone who both understands economy and knows how to get things done."

Mr. Cafiero, it is understood, plans to negotiate additional credits with European nations, Japan, and the Soviet Union in the months ahead, and will probably be traveling to those countries in November.



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United States

From page 1

*Radical women on trial—what moved them to violence?

Sara Jane Moore

According to her, she converted to the radical cause, broke with the FBI — but was then rejected by the radicals as a security risk.

Today she is in custody after allegedly pulling out a chrome-plated .38-caliber pistol some 40 feet from Mr. Ford as the President left the St. Francis Hotel here, and firing one shot. The bullet was deflected; Mr. Ford was unhurt.

And radical circles here are under intensified FBI and police scrutiny as a result of the charges against her, of the aftermath of the Patricia Hearst kidnapping, and of continued terrorist bombing.

As of this writing authorities said there is no evidence of a broader conspiracy in the latest assassination attempt, although the U.S. attorney here said at least one other person may be charged for helping Miss Moore obtain a weapon.

The U.S. attorney said there were signs that Miss Moore, who has signed an affidavit admitting the attempt, is mentally unbalanced. A hearing was scheduled on whether she should undergo extensive psychiatric tests to determine if she is mentally fit to stand trial.

Miss Moore is also known as Sara Carmel and Sara Jane Aalberg. She has a nine-year-old son.

Some who know her call her a person who at first glance looks like "a conventional housewife." But an administrator who knew her when she worked as a bookkeeper in the Hearst food-distribution program described her as a "strangely divisive" person who stirred up controversy wherever she went. She claimed to come from a middle background and yet have a special understanding of the poor, he said.

Later Miss Moore worked as a bookkeeper at Randolph A. Hearst's San Francisco Examiner, "cleaning up" loose ends left over from the food program, an Examiner official said.

Miss Moore told interviewers three months

ago that central to her conversion to radical beliefs was her involvement with the United Prisoners Union, a group of ex-convicts and their supporters who sought to organize inmates within California prisons to push for reform.

Miss Moore claimed to have met the union's head, black ex-convict Wilbur "Pop" Jackson, while working in the food program. She claimed to be a go-between for Mr. Jackson and Patricia Hearst's father who hoped, she said, that Mr. Jackson might be a communication link with the Symbionese Liberation Army. She also claimed to have been contacted by the FBI at this time.

Later she accused Mr. Jackson of exploiting people, and she broke with him. The FBI says it terminated her after she publicly proclaimed that she had been an informer and announced that she had truly converted to "revolutionary politics."

The circles Miss Moore frequented are intertwined still other ways with the Hearst case.

Authorities are now investigating guns, bombs, and documents found in the houses of Patricia Hearst and her fellow fugitives who are staying.

Law-enforcement sources say they are trying to learn if the weapons show any link between the fugitives and bombings by revolutionary groups called the New World Liberation Front and the Red Guerrilla Army. These, they say, could be successors to the SLA. The New World Liberation Front has claimed credit for 22 bombings and one fire since it surfaced 13 months ago.

In a communiqué last June the group also claimed credit for the "execution" of "Pop" Jackson and denounced him as an informer. A second communiqué signed in the name of the same group denied responsibility for the killing.

Nonetheless, the rumor quickly spread through the radical grapevine that Mr. Jackson was murdered because he was believed to have fed information to the FBI on the network of people helping to shelter Patricia Hearst.

Patricia Hearst

In early tapes Miss Hearst said she was held by desperate people, but denied she had been mistreated; while in later tapes she asserted that the idea she had been "brainwashed" was "ridiculous beyond belief." In one tape she said she voluntarily participated in a San Francisco bank robbery, a claim she repeated to the Los Angeles youth she is accused of kidnapping in May 1974.

Research on victims of what has been variously called "brainwashing," "thought reform," "re-education," and "coercive persuasion" shows external pressure brought on American and other victims of the process in China, Korea, and Vietnam is most effective on those for a variety of reasons carry the seeds of capitulation within themselves.

The leading expert on the process, Prof. Robert J. Lifton at Yale University, told this newspaper that there is a breaking point for everyone if the pressure is stepped up high enough, although he refused to discuss the Hearst case specifically. Others point out that experts in the fields who are called to look into Miss Hearst and her background are likely to be cross-examined on any tendencies or past behavior which might have made her especially vulnerable to "conversion."

As worked out with her lawyers, Miss Hearst's affidavit was publicly presented at a press conference by her lawyer.

According to one legal specialist, the brief laid the groundwork for Miss Hearst's lawyer to try to explain away any later statements by Miss Hearst in court which might suggest continuing loyalty to the SLA. The affidavit, signed by Miss Hearst, portrayed her as gradually regaining her sanity, but occasionally subject to relapses.

From page 1

*Sinai accord: cheering dies

That "view to giving a positive response" obviously was not shared universally throughout departments of the American Government. The Pentagon immediately objected to giving Pershing missiles, not currently in production, to the Israelis. From Pentagon sources also came the objection that the weapon itself is designed only for use with nuclear warheads. Arms expert Herbert Scoville Jr., former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said the Pershing "makes no sense as a weapon unless it carries a nuclear warhead."

The wording is a classic case in hand of Dr. Kissinger's greatest weakness — a fondness for fine-spun phrases which mean one thing to one person and something else elsewhere. It gets him into continuing trouble and is a major reason why the elder statesmen of the American foreign affairs community are almost unanimous now in urging his early retirement.

The Washington Post got its text of the secret addendum from columnist Jack Anderson, who has not disclosed his source. But Mr. Anderson is known to have excellent channels to the Pentagon, and it is taken for granted in Washington news circles that the document reached him from a willing person at the Pentagon.

American and NATO military circles also raise their eyebrows over the idea of giving Israel the F-16, NATO's latest and best fighter, which is believed to be much superior to anything now in Arab hands. Would giving these to Israel cause Moscow to give its latest and best to the Arabs, thus escalating the Middle East arms race?

On Capitol Hill there is also grumbling about the prospective cost of the agreement. Under it the United States would be committed "on an on-going and long-term basis to Israel's military defense requirements, to its energy requirements and to its economic needs." That would be quite a commitment. "On-going and long-term" are open-ended phrases.

What does it really mean to promise to talk such sources of late arguing that its step-by-step approach to Middle East peace is a dangerous mistake. They feel that it should have pushed now for a full and final settlement and best to the Arabs, thus escalating the Middle East arms race?

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ETHIOPIA

One year after Emperor's overthrow

Africa's poorest country, which grew stagnant under Haile Selassie's long rule, is moving once again even though its direction is clouded. A strong leader has yet to emerge from the military committee that overthrew the Emperor last September. But socialism is coming slice by slice, along with a drive to unify the diverse population, raise incomes, and launch land reform.

By June Goodwin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Palace intrigue flourishes in Ethiopia even without the palace.

Reports that the ruling military council was planning to kill members of Haile Selassie's family are the latest example of the kind of rumor and suspicion that grows here as easily as eucalyptus trees. When the report created a minor diplomatic brouhaha, the government promptly denied any intentions to kill the royal family.

Often rumors here turn out to be true, or partly true, or they could have been true — that is, they were used as trial balloons.

Observers say it is quite likely there are men in the Derg, the soldier committee ruling Ethiopia, who would like the royal family out of the way entirely. Such action would be in line with the Ethiopian tradition of consolidating power. Haile Selassie certainly "took care of" his opponents in the 1930s when he came to power after Emperor Menelik.

Proving that the military has control over the country is the main business of the Derg exactly one year after the overthrow of the Emperor. Massive planned demonstrations with peasants being bussed into Addis Ababa from remote parts of the country were designed not only to celebrate the anniversary but also to consolidate the socialist revolution.

Unity in Revolution Square

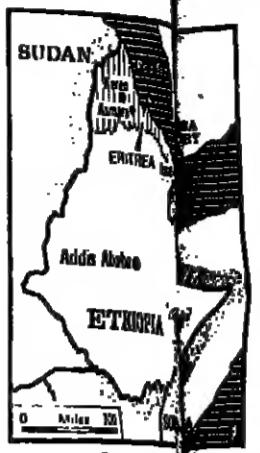
Ethiopians of all tribes, from Somali to Galla to Tigre, paraded into the new Revolution Square, which was designed by a Finnish architect to the tune of \$2.1 million. The marchers were wearing paper visors with revolutionary slogans printed on them and were holding high into the sun Ethiopia's red, green, and yellow flag.

The theme of the revolution is unity, symbolized by the map of Ethiopia, displayed prominently. The troublesome province of Eritrea is always obviously there on the maps at the northernmost tip. In what may be a face-saving measure to give autonomy to Eritrea eventually, the Derg promised Sept. 13 to decentralize Ethiopia's government. The 13-year-old war with Eritrean secessionists is the thorn in the paw of the Ethiopian lion, a symbol of the former empire that the military has not abolished.

Many foreign observers here think Ethiopia cannot win its war with Eritrea, especially now that the Derg has alienated Eritrean civilians further by cutting off international food relief to 20,000 families in about 30 villages that were bombed and burned in April.

June Goodwin served in the U.S. Peace Corps in Ethiopia and returned there this month for a reassessment.

Downtown Addis Ababa: calm under military rule



By Jean-François Gagnon

Royal Palace as it looked before coup last year

But it may be to Eritrea to concede to anything less than total independence. Earlier this month the two Eritrean guerrilla organizations, Liberation Front and the Popular Liberation, reportedly met in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, with representatives from Libya, Syria, and Iraq that supply arms to the Eritreans. Observers may signal a new push and perhaps an improved coordination of the two liberation groups.

At a press conference in Addis Ababa, however, Brig. Gen. Teferi Bentil had a cheerful view of the Khartoum meeting. Behind Sudan's President Nimeiry will be in test about more peaceful intentions of the Eritreans.

The Ethiopian Army, which stretches thin across the craggy mountains of Amara and Keren, The 20,000 troops could be moved to other parts of the country — in some cases where peasants are balking at radical land measures, and, in others, to prevent rebels sent out into the country from undermining authorities.

Some observers say the army could work out a settlement with the Eritreans, the two Ethiopian Army divisions in the mountains could be moved to secure the port of Assab. At present there is a backlog of several months' supply of cargo stuck in Assab by the Derg, a Muslim tribe, have been effectively cut off from the Ethiopians over land claims in the area.

Assab is crucial not only because of its port but also because of its refinery. In Addis Ababa, hundreds of miles into the interior, food is being rationed. Taxi drivers have threatened to stop, to keep their little blue and white flags flying over the steep streets. There is also very little movement outside of Addis Ababa, because of the

Socialized wages promise

An obvious sign of the Derg's attempt to promote unity is the purchase from Korea of identical khaki uniforms for all of its forces. This is a \$3.4 million attempt to unify the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force with the more or less territorial army.

The first anniversary of the Derg also promised some kind of wage increase throughout the socialist society. In the civil service, which functions in tandem with the military, the range now is 200 to 1. That is, a guard of the palace at a government building may get the same \$7.50 U.S. per month, while a minister may get some 200 times that amount.

Patience amid rumors of the day. Foreign diplomats are patiently waiting before giving much aid to the still fluid government. And Ethiopians are waiting for a resolution of the power struggle. Meanwhile, there is a lot of whispering going on.

Some of the educated elite are escaping the country. The foreign population has dropped drastically, including large numbers of Greek and Italian businessmen and foreign teachers in the Ethiopian school system.

But considering the radical socialistic nature of the Derg's decrees, the country is accepting the revolution with relative calm. Student demonstrations expected on the anniversary weekend fizzled when about 1,100 of the more militant leftists were thrown into prison Aug. 22. Stories of the detentions apparently have served as a deterrent to other militants.

Picking a strong leader

This apparent calm does not mean a struggle may not yet come in the country. After all, Ethiopians point out, Ethiopia is not used to being run by committee.

Many Ethiopians as well as foreign and diplomatic observers expect one strong man to emerge from the Derg. The most likely leader, these observers say, is Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam, about whom very little is known. There are rumors that Major Mengistu's father is a zabanya, or building guard, a rather low rung in a status-conscious society.

Although intrigue is rampant, the military government, perhaps because it is in flux, seems more open to criticism than did Haile Selassie's government. People freely criticize the Derg and, in one booklet put out by the military, last year's takeover was fully spelled out, showing all the alternatives the soldiers say they considered.

Another enormous difference in this society, which had become so petrified under Haile Selassie, is the talk everywhere of trying to help the desperately poor in this poorest of all African countries.

The soldiers seem to be consistent in saying this. Whether they will continue to try to help the poor once their control is consolidated is another question. There is currently enough food and grain in the country to deal with the new drought in the Ogaden, according to international relief officials. The difficulty is more one of delivery or organization within the country.

Most government work is done by committee because no one man wants to be responsible for what could be a "wrong" decision. There now is even a new interministerial committee to decide what must be done with Eritrea. Rumors about the committee have already fanned out.

When asked by the foreign press about alleviating rumors General Teferi said, "Patience is always important."

Patience amid rumors is the order of the day. Foreign diplomats are patiently waiting before giving much aid to the still fluid government. And Ethiopians are waiting for a resolution of the power struggle. Meanwhile, there is a lot of whispering going on.



Gen. Teferi Bentil, chairman of military committee now in power



In a squalid side street of Addis Ababa — poverty: one major challenge to government

Films that people can talk about

By David Sterritt

New York

John Frankenheimer, one of the world's leading movie directors, pokes an aggressive fork at his soft-shelled-crab lunch and waxes philosophical. Yes, there is a danger that his "French Connection II" will be confused with the original "French Connection" (by an altogether different filmmaker). But to Frankenheimer it's all part of the game. "Listen," he opines, "there's a danger in getting up in the morning and getting hit by the maid with a carpet sweeper. This is such a precarious life that we lead in this business..."

Precarious, indeed. Frankenheimer tells about "The Fixer," his best-seller-based epic starring Alan Bates. Time magazine was set to do a cover story, says the director. "I had

already opened my bank account in Switzerland." But a problem arose: "Nobody came."

"That's why I'm never confident. . . . A director is all alone there at the end of the world, hanging there. No matter what they say, we're all alone."

Yet Frankenheimer has little to complain about these days, with his "Connection" follow-up film — "it is a sequel, but not an imitation" — one of the bigger hits of 1975.

"At the time I was living in Europe," he recalls. "I wanted to stay in Europe, I wanted movies to be in Europe, and I wanted to promote the French film industry. . . . And I thought, if I could show people Marseille the way William Friedkin showed them New York, it could be kind of interesting. . . ."

But perhaps the greatest inducement was

star Gene Hackman. Working with Mr. II, it is "a real love affair," says Frankenheimer. "We work as one person. I improvised all the scenes with him. . . . He's the best actor I've ever worked with."

"I didn't realize that Gene Hackman stood for a day on the set of my 'Bird Man of Alcatraz' watching me shoot, because he was promised an introduction to me, and the introduction never happened. . . . I'd like Gene to be in every movie I ever do, because he makes me look so much better. If he asked me if he could play the female lead, I'd say yes, I'll rewrite it. . . ."

Frankenheimer takes his work seriously. He recalls an incident that took place during preparation for "The Manchurian Candidate" with writer-producer George Axelrod. At the

time, Frankenheimer was a "huge baseball fan" with a love of the New York Yankees, and a Joe DiMaggio autographed ball was tied up 8-8 in the ninth inning, he called a colleague to say he would miss the day's meeting. Axelrod replied, "Can you tell me what possible effect the outcome of the baseball game is going to have on you?" Frankenheimer jumped into a taxi.

"And since then I've never looked at the sort of thing without wondering: What difference does it make to me? I've never been able to look at the stuff seriously again."

In recent years, Frankenheimer has done some major thinking about the director's career, and he candidly reports his thoughts. "I did a lousy movie called '90 Percent Dead.' I did it for the wrong reason just tried to play around with things — make all fun, nobody gets hit. . . ."

"I hated that movie, and I decided that just wasn't me. I'm 45 years old. There are certain things that you accept about yourself when you reach that age, which is that you're never going to do certain things."

"And I'm never going to be a comedy director, and I'm not going to be Felida. I'm going to do my thing pretty well, and that's what's going to do from now on — which is really kind of semi-documentary realism that I think I do as well as anybody in this restaurant," he grins.

The next Frankenheimer project will be "Black Sunday." The plot involves a group of Arabs who are trying to blow up the Super Bowl, and the Americans and Israelis who are trying to stop them. . . . And both sides are terribly committed. I like that. . . . Again it's the whole syndrome I play with all the time, which is tremendous commitment. That's what I believe life is all about. . . . I do that sort of thing well. . . ."

In a sudden burst of reticence, the garrulous filmmaker declines to talk about the reason why his life has tended in artistic directions. But he does offer a few clues: "It was not really a great decision for me, because I know from the time that I was seven or eight years old. . . . I was a very shy kid, so I tried to get out of that shyness by doing public speaking like that."

Almost immediately Ladysmith lay in a state of siege, with enough supplies for three months only — and the Boers probing and circling for the knockout blow.

To relieve the beleaguered town, Sir Redvers Buller, VC, moved ponderously up from the Cape Colony. His Army Corps would in due course swell to 30,000 men. Beefy and rock-solid, Sir Redvers seemed the very model of a not-so-modern general. But behind the calm exterior and under the proven courage were a self-doubt and a stupidity that made him one of the most inept military leaders in British history.

Ironically, Frankenheimer would have been an Air Force officer except "I flunked the physical." He even had an appointment to West Point, but simply "didn't take it."

With a long list of hits and a few flops under his belt, Frankenheimer feels he is speaking with some authority about the movies.

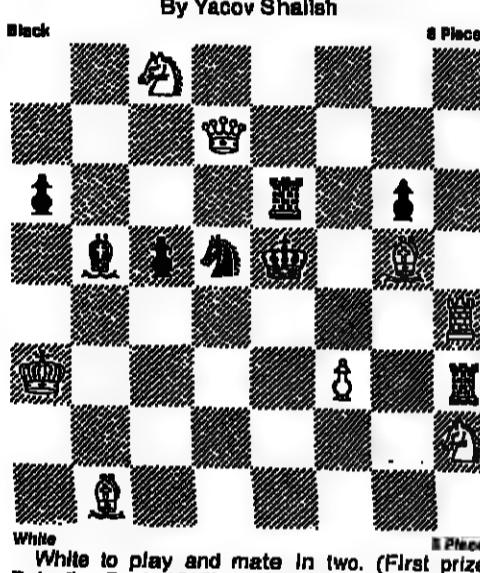
"With 20-20 hindsight, I think I know something now: People want to be entertained. That's what they really want — something that takes them out of the 7 o'clock news. They want not to be reminded of their day-to-day lives. They want something that is an event, something they can talk about, something they can lose themselves in one way or another."

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

chess

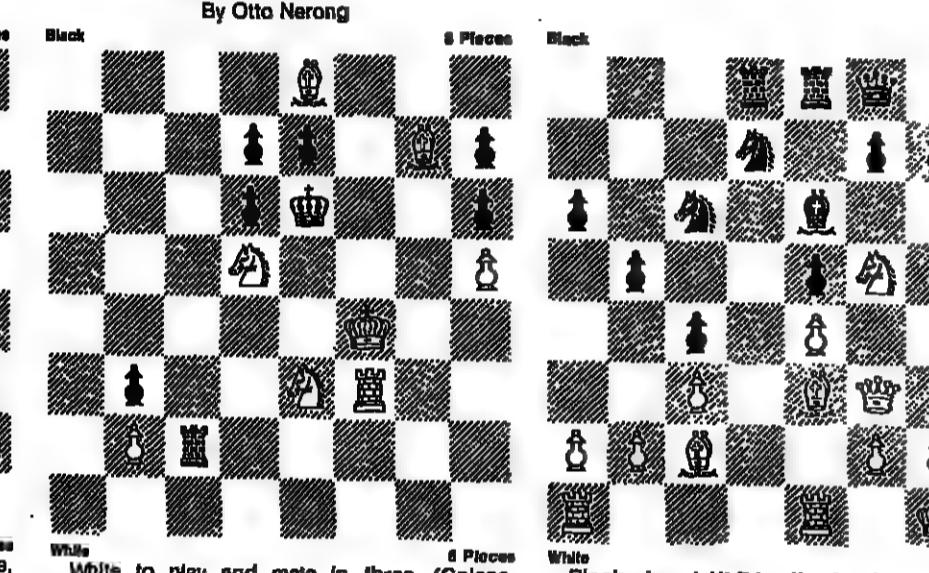
Problem No. 6731

By Yaacov Shalish



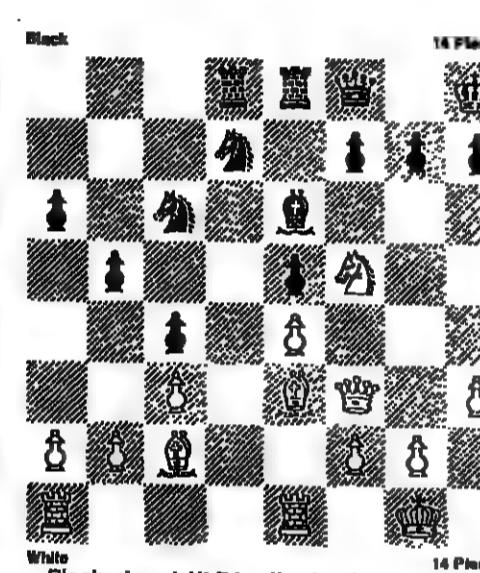
Problem No. 6732

By Otto Nerong



End-Game No. 2220

By Burke Wilkinson



Solutions to Problems

No. 6729. B-R7
No. 6730. 1 Q-K1, Q-B3; 2 KtxKpch
If 1...Q-B5; 2 Q-Qh
If 1...Kt-B3; 2 Kt-B4ch

End-Game No. 2219. White wins: 1 QxP, PxQ; 2 P-K7, Q-O; 3 P-K8/Q, R-QBch; 4 RxR, QxQ; 5 Kt-K7, P-KB4; 6 R-QBch, QxR; 7 KtxQ and wins.

End-Game No. 2215. Add black Q at K4.

New Women's U.S. Champion

Diane Saverde, 19, of Culver City, California, won the 21st Invitational U.S. women's championship, held in Milwaukee in July. Miss Saverde finished a full point ahead of the twelve top rated women players in the country.

Tied for second were Ruth Hertzel of Los Angeles and Ruth Horton of Fayetteville, Arkansas. This event was sponsored by the U.S. Chess Federation, with help from the American Chess Foundation. It was directed by Pearle R. Mann of Milwaukee, long a leading figure in chess circles.

The game below, the new champion's only loss, deserved a better fate. She was intent on mating her opponent, had her in a mating visé, so to speak, when she blundered with 33...K-K1.

A draw by perpetual check was likely, had she retreated her K.

Queen's Pawn

White: Hertzel
Black: Bevin
White: Karpov

1. Kt-KB3
2. P-KK13
3. P-KK12
4. B-K12
5. P-Q4
6. Kt-KB3
7. O-O
8. Kt-QB3
9. Kt-K17
10. P-QK3
11. Kt-K5
12. Kt-K15
13. KtxK17ch
14. B-K12
15. P-Q5
16. BxK
17. P-QK4

Black: Saverde
White: Karpov
1. P-KK13
2. Kt-K12
3. P-Q3
4. R-KB8
5. Kt-KB3
6. R-KB7
7. P-KB3
8. P-KB2
9. P-QR3
10. P-KB4
11. Kt-K2
12. Kt-K15
13. KtxK17ch
14. P-K5
15. Kt-K12
16. Kt-K15
17. Kt-K12
18. BxK
19. P-QB6

18. Kt-KB4
19. QxP
20. R-KB8
21. R-KB7
22. R-KB8
23. Kt-KB4
24. P-KB3
25. Kt-KB4
26. R-B7
27. R-B8
28. R-B7
29. B-B8
30. Kt-KB4
31. B-K15
32. Kt-K12
33. Kt-K15
34. P-K7ch

Resigns

Of Interest to Problem Solvers

From time to time, new readers write asking for an explanation of the chess diagrams, or instructions on how to play. Naturally, a letter in reply would be inadequate. But Dover publishes a number of books about problems which will help these new readers. Two of these, both by Kenneth S. Howard, "How to Solve Chess Problems," and "The Enjoyment of Chess Problems," are excellent and should be available.

The well-printed paperback versions cost \$2. If the local book store cannot help, try Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York, 10014, or the U.S. Chess Federation (which has a large supply of in-print chess books), 478 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y. 12550.

Something Different from Dover

Dover Publications has just published a "1975 Chess Player's Calendar." This combines a 13%

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If you thought the book was bad... Jacqueline Susann novel now a film

"Jacqueline Susann's Once Is Not Enough" comes from one of those doorstop-sized books that have earned the late Miss Susann a niche in best-seller-list history. Like earlier Susann-based films, it is predictably entertaining the

Film

many fans who like a soapy story and maybe a good cry, while leaving most critical types cold.

It has long been fashionable to disparage Jacqueline Susann novels without necessarily having read any. I have actually plowed through "Once Is Not Enough," however, so I can disparage it with a clear conscience.

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people/places/things

An honest star Talking to Dustin Hoffman

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

High noon on a drowsy Georgetown Sunday. The browsers are starting to wander down the rose brick sidewalks into the shops. On the sidewalk in front of one antique flea market rests a Victorian love seat with purple flowered upholstery. On the love seat, curled up like a big cat in the sun, is Dustin Hoffman.

Few people recognize the tousled brown hair's head of hair, the wide, dark eyes, the antic mouth. He is on display like a Tiffany lamp, but autograph hunters don't expect to stumble over stars lying on couches in the middle of sidewalks, so they don't see him. And that makes him happy as he rests there, waiting for his friend Murray Schigal, who writes plays and buys cut glass in places like this.

It isn't usually like that for the star of films like "Lenny," "The Graduate," and soon, "All the President's Men," the Robert Redford picture about the pair of Washington Post reporters who broke the Watergate story.

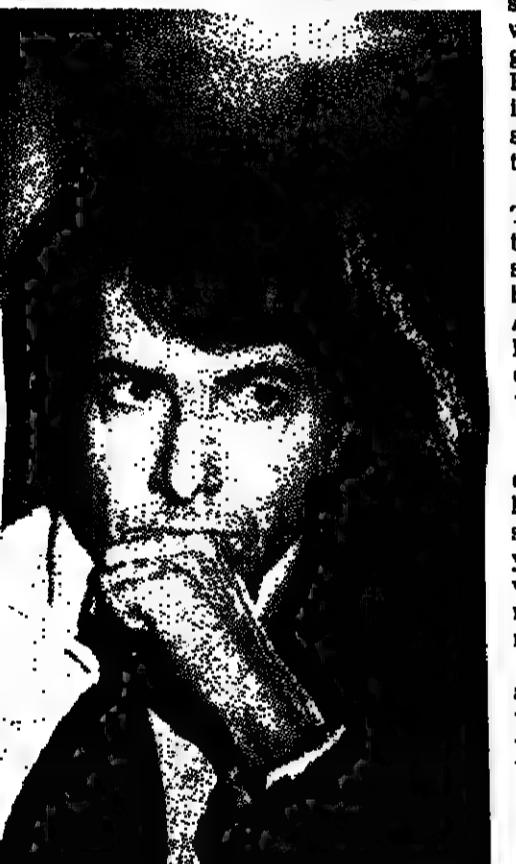


Photo by Louis Goldman
On location

During an interview Dustin Hoffman talks about this phenomenon of stardom. "Well, it's nice to be famous. The ideal is to be famous by name, by name only" (like Jonas Salk), he explains, going into a bit about Dr. Salk getting a "Nobel-prize table" at the mention of his name in a crowded restaurant. . . . "I don't like being recognized . . . if you were recognized and left along that's the next ideal.

"But generally the people who do come up to you and pull that, asking for an autograph, [disturb] you in the middle of a dinner or an argument with your wife. They are usually the more insensitive people in the society. So in a sense you're beleaguered by the people you would never want to be friends with. But some people come up to you and tell you they like your work in such a way that they're the kind of people you can be friends with. . . . I've never asked for an autograph in my life. I think it's dishonest, 'cause I don't think they really want it. They really want something else, some kind of fantasy. I mean it's not the autograph itself, it's the taking your time, it's talking to you, it's confronting the thing they have so many mixed feelings about. You represent things to them, least of which, yourself."

We are sitting talking in one of Dustin Hoffman's favorite places when he's in Washington, a hip dell called "The Boeonymer." He likes to give interviews there, amid the yogurt sundaes and bean-sprout omelets. He sits at a picnic table with his back to the window, a small, intense man in a blue-and-green striped Mexican shirt and green chinos. Even as he relaxes over breakfast he gives the impression of coiled energy. His voice is low, slow, with a Los Angeles smog muffling it, but the words are pure hard-edged New York:

"A director's job is like a parent, ideally. There is no perfect actor's director — you find that out when you start to direct yourself," says this man who's worked with some of the best in film — Mike Nichols, John Schlesinger, Arthur Penn — and this year directed his own Broadway hit, "All Over Town." "A good director makes you honest," he says, "so that what you're doing is coming out of you organically, coming out of your inner honesty."

"An actor's always working . . . in the back of your mind, you're thinking, even when you have your own sense of grief, thinking this is something I can use at some point. It's as if you were recording it, watching it, like a writer recording dialogue. It's happened to me at times of grief; it's happened to me when my life was threatened."

That was in Boston in 1968 when he and another actor in a theater there were invited to tea at the home of the woman who ran the theater. They were all sipping quietly when her Italian husband came home, and whipped out a German luger. "All I thought about, all my concentration was just on his finger — how delicate — and some way to keep him from squeezing the trigger. That's all I could think of," says Dustin Hoffman. "I would of done anything, I would of floated; if he would of



Dustin Hoffman can draw a crowd even when relaxing

asked me to leave the floor, I would of left the floor . . . some of it I don't remember 'cause I was in shock, but the guy who was with me told me what I did, and I'd like to do that in a movie, 'cause it was a divine cowardice."

What he did, when they were both ordered to stand up, was dart behind the other actor and shadow him wherever he moved until the crisis was over. It is typical of Hoffman that he should tell the story, even though it makes him seem unheroic. It is his total honesty that makes him the actor he is.

Dustin Hoffman has been so many varied characters — the randy "Graduate" Benjamin, the invincible 105-year-old "Little Big Man," the exhausted Italian husband in "Alfredo, Alfredo," the avenging scholar in "Straw Dogs," the derelict Ratso Rizzo in "Midnight Cowboy," the laughing tragedy Lenny Bruce. Which role is closest to himself?

"My wife thinks Lenny is the closest to me; she thinks I used more parts of myself, more sides of myself together in that . . . up till now Lenny has been the toughest, by far the hardest, because the screen play was like you know, like sharp lines, like the way Malise sometimes puts together the whole sense of a woman, and there's no more than a dozen lines there . . . and yet I tried to do a full character. . . . And I always had a special feeling about 'Midnight Cowboy,' somehow the combination of the character and John Schlesinger and Jon Voight — the experience seemed to me to be the most sensitive experience."

As an actor, his technique is to not let the technique show. "The minute you feel you're reaching, you better get rid of it; don't shoot

it; don't put it in front of an audience; it's ready . . . They should never see you workin'; that's always the best part. You Nureyev sometimes; it looks as though it's walkin' through it, until BAM he spring BAM he springs. . . . And anytime you're like a singer's giving everything, it's not exciting as if they're filling up the place; there's even a little left. Brando once said 'Don't do anything on film you can't do times over again honestly.'

Dustin Hoffman wandered into his one through an acting course that offered "most three credits" in a California junior college where he was flunking out. He had studied a jazz or classical pianist, but found nothing was something like piano, where it's coming out of myself and I could interpret and it was wonderful 'cause I could relax and yet not rehearse by myself. . . . So this just all the sensations I felt about piano I had to feel about acting, because it wasn't a hard thing. It was the warmth and the work and the atmosphere. I just knew that's what I wanted to do." So he did it at the Pasadena Playhouse, later studied with Lee Strasberg, and became a star.

He was born in Los Angeles — involuntarily, he'll tell you, because he always wanted to be a New Yorker. "I used to go see Leo Gorcey 'Dead End Kids' every Saturday and wish I could be a member of that gang getting out of the East River. . . ."

He finally made it to New York on a Greyhound bus at 20 and still lives there, in spite of his Hollywood success, with his children Karina, 9, and Jenna, 6, and wife Ann, a professional ballerina.

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of them were arrested and others threatened. But in the end, the city's mayor lost a legal suit and was forced to increase the street cleaners' wages as well as to give them a day off each week and a promise of severance pay.

Despite the justice of Mr. Chung's victory over city hall, it brought him nothing but trouble. In a system which is based on a low-paid and well-disciplined labor force, men such as Mr. Chung are considered subversive.

The police began to call the Presbyterian minister in for interrogation sessions, one of which lasted 24 hours. They kicked and beat workers, some of them more than 50 years old, and tried to discourage them from associating with Mr. Chung.

But none of this makes for anything like prosperity, and Mr. Chung's two daughters have been forced to take jobs as cleaning women. School fees are relatively high, and one of his sons has been obliged to drop out of school. Mr. Chung is thinking of trying to sell a small piece of land which he owns so that he can continue to provide for his family and keep his two youngest sons in school.

A few weeks ago, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), trying a new tactic, invited Mr. Chung to go on a sightseeing tour of several places with all expenses paid. The minister wrote an open letter asking, "How can I go sightseeing when my family and the workers are having difficulties?"

The KCIA apparently took offense at this

and one of its agents warned Mr. Chung that he could get into serious trouble if he didn't write the letter.

The police began following Mr. Chung everywhere he went, but that did not deter

Korean minister defies government to help the poor

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul

The Rev. Chung Jin Dong, minister to street cleaners and garbage collectors, is running out of funds.

Even if a man lives austerely, as this South Korean clergymen has surely done, he needs enough to provide for the basic needs of his family. If he is trying to assist poor laborers, and that is Mr. Chung's mission in life, he needs a bit more. Because of pressure from the South Korean Government and the fears of some of his one-time supporters, Mr. Chung is being denied the minimum needed for him to work effectively.

The Presbyterian minister first got into trouble with the authorities in mid-1973 when he organized the overworked but underpaid street cleaners in the provincial city of Chungju, located about 70 miles south of the capital city of Seoul. Paid less than their counterparts in many other cities, the street cleaners of Chungju got no days off and no severance, retirement, or overtime pay.

After the Rev. Mr. Chung organized a series of demonstrations by the street cleaners, two

school principal said it was evident that the Communists were trying to infiltrate the working class in Chungju and then pointed to Mr. Chung's work with the street cleaners, implying that the Communists were somehow behind it. Mr. Chung's son was so disturbed by this lecture that he ran away from home and only returned after six days of wandering.

The 43-year-old Mr. Chung is currently involved in a dispute with the management of a flour company concerning its workers' low wages and lack of days off and severance pay. The minister has also taken up the case of a woman who became blind after working for 10 years with a cigarette company, which fuses to provide her with any assistance.

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him. He began organizing the city's ill-paid garbage collectors.

Last year, Mr. Chung got some assistance from Christian organizations overseas, but this year such funds have not been available. Small contributions have continued to come in, however, from friends in urban industrial missions elsewhere in Korea and from foreign missionary groups. Chungju University students together with other groups set up a one-day tea room which brought in an additional contribution. A group of Roman Catholic priests raised yet another small sum. A police officer who secretly sympathized with Mr. Chung dug into his own pocket to help out.

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people/places/things

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

"The Black Ships are coming again," a young Japanese technocrat said. "But this time they are invisible. Will we respond to them in time?"

It was a way of phrasing the almost unperceived crisis that Japan faces 122 years after the first Black Ships, under U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry, ended 200 years of self-imposed isolation for the island empire. The Japanese under two-sworded, samurai rule had never seen the steam driven warships of Commodore Perry's day: hence their awed exclamation, "The Black Ships have come."

Behind the immediate problems of recession and unemployment the 110 million people of Japan face a more fundamental question: How can they shift from 100 years of single-minded effort to "catch up with the West," to one of co-responsibility for managing the affairs of this planet? How can they respond to the demands hurled at them from all sides, demands that are bound to increase in scope and complexity?

As yet, few Japanese see the problem in these terms. The popular catchword is "stable economic growth," as contrasted with the frenzied 10 percent and more a year that characterized the 1960s and early 1970s. Prime Minister Takeo Miki has made the phrase one of the main slogans of his year-old administration.

But what does stable growth mean? Two percent a year? Five percent? Eight percent? What are the implications for an industrial establishment hitherto geared to continual expansion, running on borrowed money, prepared to take low profits today or even to sacrifice profits to increase its share of a perpetually expanding market? "We don't want to become like the British — so accustomed to immediate profits that we sacrifice growth altogether," says an economist at the Bank of Japan.

It is possible, then, to take a "hicycle economy," where all are pedaling furiously for fear of falling off, and make it run successfully at a more sedate pace? Is this merely a matter of "adjustments" or does it require a change in psychology and motivation so profound as to make the Japanese businessman of tomorrow a totally different creature?

"The only honest answer," says one of Mr. Miki's close advisers, "is to say I don't know. . . . We want more emphasis on housing, on social amenities, on protecting the environment. To do all these things we need growth. But can we fine-tune growth as we want? We are an economy vulnerable to all sorts of outside influences. We grow less than half the food we consume. Our dependency on Middle East oil is just about total. We need the world more than almost any other industrialized country. Yet when it comes to dealing with that world, our mentality does not seem to have evolved all that much from the days of feudal isolation."

He was born in a way the star pupil, and then, during the militarist phase of adventure in China and alliance with Hitler, the bad boy who had not learned his lesson.

But today there are no teachers and no pupils. Japan has caught up with a vengeance in terms of the status symbols of modern man — cars, television sets, computers, advertising gimmicks, pollution — but with a society ill-equipped to cope with the friction that is building up within the society itself but even more with the outside world. At home, the problem is not merely one of a generation gap. The young are said to be freer, more rational, more scientific than their elders. The con-

nection with the outside world is lonely. Compared with what he sees his people as having to do today and in the future, the past seems well-charted. Even the samurai-turned-bureaucrat of the late 19th century had a well-defined goal: catch up with the West. It led him, at times, to ridiculous extremes. But he had his model always before him and he could exercise selectivity in approximating it.

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science

Home sewage unit Swedish-designed system wastes no water, makes compost

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Abby Rockefeller is selling a Swedish invention which she claims will revolutionize traditional waste disposal.

It is a fiberglass tank called a clivus multrum (Latin for "inclining," Swedish for "compost room"). It doubles as an organic toilet and garbage disposal system and operates without water, chemicals, external energy, moving parts, or apparent odor. Most important, it conserves the increasingly valuable fresh water supply and produces nutrient-rich fertilizer.

Miss Rockefeller, owner of the U.S. franchise, claims that her \$1,300 miniature sewage treatment plants would save the 100 gallons of fresh water flushed away daily by the average household. The flush toilet — responsible for about half of an average family's consumption of water — not only wastes drinking water and valuable nutrients but also is a major pollutant of lakes, rivers, and oceans.

The multrum, which has been commercially sold in Scandinavia for the last 10 years, was introduced to the U.S. a year ago, soon after Miss Rockefeller read about it in an organic farming and gardening publication.

She has already sold 185 multrums — half of those sales coming in the last two months — and they have been installed in 20 states and 8 Canadian provinces. So far in the U.S. only Maine and New Hampshire have given their unconditional approval, though, and now Miss Rockefeller (daughter of New York's David Rockefeller) is pushing for an O.K. in her home state of Massachusetts.

The first experimental unit in Massachusetts will be installed in the Acton home of Robert Kaldenbach, market manager of the

Cambridge-based company Clivus Multrum USA. The company will collect data from the Acton unit and other experimental multrums — if they are approved — and the information will in turn be analyzed by the state.

Miss Rockefeller, an ardent environmentalist, has operated a city-sanctioned multrum in her Cambridge home for the last two years but has never received official state approval.

According to Mr. Kaldenbach, Clivus Multrum USA, which relies strictly on word-of-mouth advertising, is selling a clivus multrum a day and receives frequent inquiries from small rural towns unable to afford central sewage systems and concerned about contamination of groundwater supplies by conventional septic tanks. The company is exploring overseas markets in Japan and the Middle East and expects the unit would be particularly popular in developing nations because of the 100 pounds of rich fertilizer produced annually by the average multrum.

It is estimated that the 1.6 million tons of pollution sewage sludge produced annually in the U.S. contains as much as \$3 billion worth of fertilizer.

Basically, the clivus multrum is a large, sloping fiberglass tank designed so that kitchen and bathroom waste descend slowly through a series of three decomposing chambers. It takes several years for the organic waste to reach a final storage area in the form of humus compost, which the multrum designers claim may be used as garden fertilizer. About 90-95 percent of the waste materials escape up a vent pipe in the form of odorless gas and water vapor.

Carl Lindstrom, whose Swedish father invented the multrum, has developed a water purification unit which makes dish, laundry, and bath water suitable for lawn sprinkling,

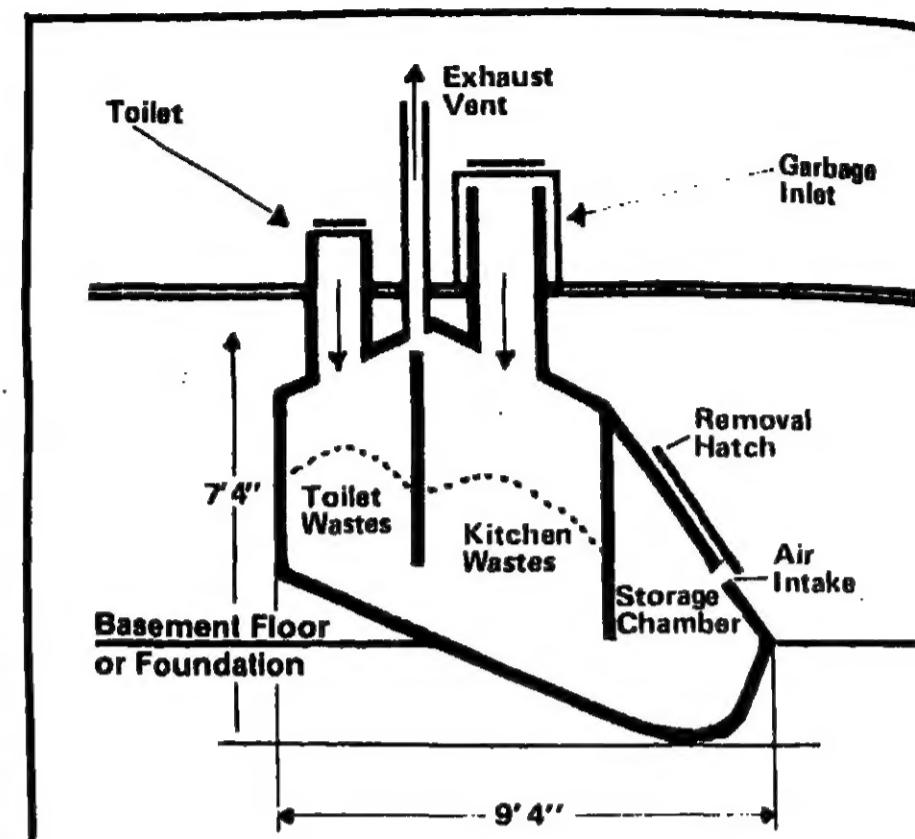


Diagram of a clivus multrum

car washing, and irrigation. The "trickle filter" as it is called, is not being marketed in the U.S. yet.

Massachusetts' Bureau of Community Sanitation says it will probably approve multrums on a "site-by-site" experimental basis and will be keeping a close eye on odor emissions and the claims that the humus produced is suitable as garden fertilizer.

One immediate obstacle to the clivus multrum's popularity is its price, but proponents like Miss Rockefeller point to the savings in eliminating central sewage treatment centers, pipe repairs, expensive installation of septic tanks, and the millions of dollars in construction and energy expenditures in conventional systems.

White health regulations and opposition from the plumbing and construction industries are hurdles the clivus multrum must overcome. Miss Rockefeller says the main obstacle now is the public's traditional thinking. "The conventional public attitude that the flush toilet represents the most advanced system and anything that does not use water is regressive."

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Mountain areas show signs of deterioration

There is environmental tragedy in Shangri-la. In the mountain kingdom of Nepal, often described as a faraway paradise, trees are disappearing and landslides are becoming increasingly frequent because of the agricultural practices of its growing population.

This deterioration is taking place in practically every mountain environment in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, reports Erik P. Eckholm of Worldwatch Institute in a recent issue of *Science*. A special UNESCO mountain study has warned that "within the last decade there has been a marked increase in the destructive clearance of forests, in flood damage and silting, in soil erosion and the explosive spread of pests." Despite the massive grandeur of mountain ranges their ecological practices is extremely fragile, says Mr. Eckholm.

Physiologists have wondered if divers ever could successfully adapt to depths

How deeply can men live in the sea?

By Robert C. Cowen

Men who dive deep beneath the sea meet a more severe challenge than do astronauts who rocket into space. Except for weightlessness, astronauts live in a familiar environment. Aquanauts must adapt to crushing pressure, icy cold, and lack of any natural light except the occasional gleam of passing phosphorescent fish.

Physiologists have wondered if divers ever could successfully adapt to depths

Research notebook

much beyond 1,000 feet. Recent tests at the University of Pennsylvania now seem to have laid that concern to rest. In a pressurized, water-filled chamber simulating ocean conditions, men have successfully adapted to the 1,600-foot environment and carried out useful work.

This is not the first time aquanauts have gone to the 1,600-foot "depth," nor is it the deepest experimental dive yet made. But as Christian J. Lambertsen, director of the university's Institute for Environ-

mental Medicine, explains, this is the first time men have adapted to so deep a level without apparent ill effects and have done commercially useful work (oil wellhead maintenance) as efficiently as they did at sea level.

Earlier experiments, one of which simulated a 2,000-foot depth, raised questions about both safety and efficiency. Physiologists think pressures hundreds of times that at sea level may cause a variety of problems including nervous tremors, impaired mental ability, and bone damage.

Alan Baddeley, director of the Medical Research Council's Applied Psychology Unit in Britain, for example, says that cold and fear of a strange environment, as well as direct pressure effects, may impair memory. He doubts that men at great depth can work anywhere nearly as efficiently as at sea level.

Dr. Lambertsen now wants to try a deep dive at sea, where he expects similar success. He says that the bad effects Dr. Baddeley cites have been due more to poor logistics and bad equipment than to specific hazards of depth.

This remains to be proved. Meanwhile, Dr. Lambertsen's success to date encourages one to believe that men can live and work well below 1,000 feet. As for man's ultimate depth, there's no indication yet at what level it may be found.

or oxygen starvation — a technically tricky thing to do.

The Pennsylvania tests show this whole range of hazards can be overcome. In the deepest tests, divers lived at a simulated depth of 1,200 feet and worked at 1,600 feet. They had no difficulty moving between these two levels.

Dr. Lambertsen attributes his success to methodical attention to detail and to a slow approach to the final depth. Fat compression can cause many things to go awry, he says. As it was, mental ability was not affected. Physiological problems were temporary and fully overcome. "No lasting harm was done down there to the men," he says, "and they did their tasks as well as at sea level."

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Porcelain for kings and other practical people

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

There is jubilation in Denmark as the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory celebrates its bicentennial.

Its trademark, three blue wavy lines symbolizing Denmark's three waterways, remains unchanged since the founding of the company. For 200 years, Royal Copenhagen dinnerware, figurines, and decorative plates have gone into homes and palaces around the world. It is a favorite gift of Danish diplomats and has been presented to courts and presidents everywhere, including the White House and Buckingham Palace.

The famous porcelain also goes into the most modest of homes, and this year, as in years past, it will be selected by thousands of newlyweds for their quality dinner service.

The founder of Royal Copenhagen, Franz Heinrich Müller, experimented with shaping and firing fine porcelain from domestic raw materials. In this project he was supported financially by the Danish royal family for whom it was a matter of international prestige that Denmark should be one of the nations producing porcelain.

The factory, which Mr. Müller managed for its first 25 years, was founded as a privileged limited company, with the majority of stock held by the Danish royal family. In 1779 King Christian VII bought the remaining shares and the factory was given the name that it still bears.

In 1808 the crown sold the factory to private interests, and in 1804 it was moved to the suburb of Frederiksberg and under the supervision of artistic director Arnold Krog given a rebirth.

The oldest and best-known Royal Copenhagen



"Blue Fluted" is the oldest and best-known pattern produced by the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory

gen pattern is the blue and white Blue Fluted, which has been for all 200 years and still is the best-selling design. It is so beloved in Denmark that it is actually known as "the national service."

Despite the fact that in the past two centuries more than 1,500 other services have been designed and produced, it remains Royal Copenhagen's No. 1 tableware set.

The Blue Fluted pattern is actually of Chinese origin, and was first introduced by the Meissen factory in Germany in the 1700s. From there it spread to a great number of

European factories and was eventually adopted by Royal Copenhagen. Mr. Krog totally redesigned it in 1865.

By 1910, when it was at its peak, the renovated service comprised some 1,500 different pieces. The pattern was then, and is now, hand-painted with great skill and precision in underglaze cobalt blue on gleaming white. From the beginning, the emphasis was

on blue-decorated porcelain. The Blue Fluted ware is one of the most popular and familiar products of Danish design in the world today.

Flora Danica is the second most important Royal Copenhagen pattern. Its floral design in many colors was inspired by a great botanical work which was published in Copenhagen between 1781 and 1803. Flora Danica is considered one of the outstanding products of Danish craftsmanship in the 18th century. It was ordered made in 1780, and was first used by King Christian VII in 1803. Today a thousand different flowers are used for its decoration, and because of its numerous hand processes, it is the most expensive set.

Turn grapefruit peel into marmalade

By Pamela Dunn
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In my change there was a penny with a hole in it, and I was told that it must once have belonged to an Aberdonian who was crossing the Firth of Forth, it being considered lucky to throw a penny into the water. I thought it was an amusing example of good local thrift to tie a string on the penny to haul it in again.

Little did I know that I would later move to Scotland. I certainly know that I found the combination of generosity and thrift very congenial on that first visit.

The old saying "Waste not, want not" was familiar, but as I don't remember eating grapefruit as a child I don't know what my mother would have done with the leftover peel. The compost heap is better still the trash can, perhaps. But while still in Aberdeen I wanted a more productive way of dealing with it, so I worked out a marmalade recipe which I have used for many years. If you like the slightly bitter English type of Seville orange marmalade you will like this.

This quantity usually sets after 30 minutes

boiling. I often make double this recipe having saved the peel in the refrigerator. At double recipe, you may need to boil for up to 45 minutes. Let the marmalade cool for 5 minutes, then stir down the peel before bottling. Put the jars in a warm oven for a short time before filling them. Filling is much easier to do if you have a wide jam funnel.

Use a pan not less than half as large again as the final yield, to allow for fast boiling. Yield, about 22 cups.

This marmalade can be used for delicious and economical desserts, as well as for breakfast toast. It is one of my family's favorites.

Marmalade Tart
8 ounces (2 cups) wholewheat pastry flour
5 ounces (1 1/4 sticks) margarine
Pinch of salt

Slice the grapefruit peel, including the white pith. This should give about 8 cups packed. Squeeze the juice from the oranges and lemons to make for easier slicing, then slice or shred the peel. This will give about another 4 cups packed.

Using a fluted pastry cutter, cut 1/4 inch strips of pastry from remaining dough. Brush juice and seeds in a large kettle. Seeds contain a lot of pectin, so if you prefer you may first simmer them for 20 minutes in some of the measured water, then drain, discard the seeds, and use the water.

Begin here
with the
whole
width

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Proche-Orient : alors, aujourd'hui et demain

par Joseph C. Harsch

La suggestion fortuite d'un de mes amis qui est diplomate m'avait renvoyé aux événements qui avaient eu lieu à la suite d'une guerre antérieure entre Israël et l'Egypte. Le contraste existant entre ce qui se passait alors et aujourd'hui fournit une évaluation intéressante du changement d'attitude de Washington à l'égard de l'état d'Israël et des ses conquêtes militaires.

Dans la dernière partie d'octobre 1956, les troupes israéliennes, britanniques et françaises conquiètent la presque totalité de la péninsule du Sinaï. Le 2 novembre, les Nations Unies votèrent une résolution mettant un terme aux hostilités et imposant le retrait des forces britanniques, françaises et israéliennes de tous les territoires conquis au cours de leur offensive en commun.

La Grande-Bretagne et la France obtinrent et retirèrent toutes leurs troupes. A la date du 22 janvier Israël s'était également retiré de tout le territoire égyptien à l'exception de la région de Gaza et de l'estuaire du golfe d'Acaba.

Le 2 février l'O.N.U. vota une autre résolution aux termes de laquelle cet organisme fournirait des forces pour

surveiller la mise en application de l'armistice. Le 3 février le président Eisenhower écrivait au premier ministre israélien, David Ben-Gurion, lui rappelant la promesse faite le 2 novembre d'un retrait total au cas où l'O.N.U. enverrait une force de police.

Le 20 février le président Eisenhower s'adressa au peuple américain à la télévision pour l'informer qu'Israël ne s'était pas encore plié à la résolution de l'O.N.U. et insistait sur de nouvelles conditions avant de se retirer de la région de Gaza et de l'estuaire du golfe d'Acaba. Dans ce discours, le président Eisenhower déclara :

« Ceci soulève une question de principe fondamentale. Une nation qui attaque et occupe un territoire étranger en dépit de la désapprobation des Nations Unies, est-elle autorisée à imposer des conditions quant au retrait de ses troupes ? »

La question était donc mise au point. Le président Eisenhower demandait un retrait sans condition de la part d'Israël et une soumission complète aux termes de la résolution de l'O.N.U. Et il l'obtint. En date du 7 mars le dernier soldat israélien avait quitté la région de Gaza et l'estuaire du golfe d'Acaba.

Le 2 février l'O.N.U. vota une autre résolution aux termes de laquelle cet organisme fournirait des forces pour

possession de la plus grande partie de la péninsule du Sinaï et l'O.N.U. demandait de nouveau à Israël le retrait de ses forces. Mais cette fois-ci ce que Washington recherche c'est un retrait partiel et par étapes des troupes israéliennes du canal de Suez. Personne ne pense plus sérieusement à un retrait israélien total et à un retour aux anciennes frontières. Israël est formellement installé dans l'estuaire du golfe d'Acaba et probablement de façon permanente ; il contrôle la région de Gaza et ses villages ont surgi en maints endroits du territoire occupé.

Même le retrait limité prévu dans le dernier traité israélo-égyptien s'appuie sur des conditions. Les États-Unis, un des participants du traité, promit de « réagir pleinement » aux besoins militaires et économiques d'Israël. Mettant sa promesse à exécution, Washington s'est mis à négocier les besoins militaires d'Israël avec le ministre israélien de la Défense, Shimon Peres.

En 1957 Israël avait été contraint par Washington de se retirer sans réserve de tous les territoires conquis. En 1973 Washington le persuade de se retirer d'un mince ruban de territoire occupé en échange contre des promesses d'aide militaire et économique substantielle de la part des États-Unis. De plus, il est

généralement admis qu'Israël est présent en possession permanente de l'estuaire du golfe d'Acaba et de la région de Gaza.

Ainsi Israël a considérablement amélioré sa position à Washington au cours des années écoulées et il est en train de voir une partie de ses conquêtes militaires acceptées probablement comme permanentes. Ce nouvel accord consiste en une nouvelle période de trois ans d'occupation par Israël de la plus grande partie du Sinaï. Il envisage un nouveau retrait israélien à fin de ces trois ans. Mais plus tard, il occupera en termes de temps les territoires conquis, et plus ces territoires seront susceptibles, en fin de compte, de devenir entre ses mains d'une façon permanente.

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Der Nahe Osten — damals, heute und morgen

von Joseph C. Harsch

Eine von einem mir bekannten Diplomaten geäußerte Vermutung bewog mich, in Erinnerung zu rufen, was nach einem früheren Krieg zwischen Israel und Ägypten geschehen war. Der Vergleich zwischen damals und heute zeigt einen bemerkenswerten Wandel in der Einstellung Washingtons zum Staate Israel und seinen militärischen Eroberungen.

Ende Oktober 1956 überrannten israelische, britische und französische Streitkräfte nahezu die gesamte Sinaï-Halbinsel. Am 2. November wurde in den Vereinten Nationen eine Resolution angenommen, die ein Ende der Feindseligkeiten und den Abzug der britischen, französischen und israelischen Streitkräfte aus allen in ihrer gemeinsamen Offensive erobernten Gebieten forderte.

Großbritannien und Frankreich entsprachen der Forderung und zogen alle ihre Truppen ab. Am 22. Januar hatte sich auch Israel aus allen besetzten ägyptischen Gebieten zurückgezogen, nur nicht aus dem Gazastreifen und aus der Mündung des Golfs von Akaba.

Am 2. Februar wurde in der UN eine weitere Resolution angenommen, die eine UN-Truppe zur Überwachung des Waffenstillstands vorsah. Am 3. Februar schrieb Präsident Eisenhower an

den israelischen Ministerpräsidenten David Ben Gurion und erinnerte diesen an sein Versprechen vom 8. November, die Streitkräfte aus allen Gebieten abzuziehen, falls eine solche UN-Truppe geschaffen würde.

Am 20. Februar berichtete Präsident Eisenhower den Amerikanern über alle Fernsehsender des Landes, dass Israel die UN-Resolution noch nicht entsprochen habe und weitere Bedingungen für den Rückzug aus dem Gazastreifen und der Mündung des Golfs von Akaba stelle. In jener Rede erklärte Präsident Eisenhower:

„Dies wirft eine grundlegende Frage auf. Sollte einem Land, das trotz Mißbilligung durch die UN fremdes Territorium erobert und besetzt hält, gestattet werden, Bedingungen für den Rückzug zu stellen?“

Damit war das eigentliche Problem klar umrissen. Präsident Eisenhower forderte den bedingungslosen Rückzug der Israelis und die genaue Einhaltung der UN-Resolution. Seiner Forderung wurde entsprochen. Am 7. März hatte der letzte israelische Soldat den Gazastreifen und die Mündung des Golfs von Akaba verlassen.

Als der Krieg von 1956 zu Ende war, hatten die israelischen Streitkräfte wieder nahezu die gesamte Sinaï-Halbinsel besetzt, und die UN forderte

erneut den Abzug der Israelis. Diesmal jedoch geht es Washington nur um einen Teilrückzug zum Suezkanal, der in Etappen erfolgen soll. Niemand denkt mehr ernsthaft an einen vollen Rückzug der Israelis zu den alten Grenzen.

Israel hat sich an der Mündung des Golfs von Akaba fest und wahrscheinlich für die Dauer etabliert. Es hat den Gazastreifen in Besitz, und seine Siedlungen entstehen vielerorts in den besetzten Gebieten.

Selbst der in dem jüngsten israelisch-ägyptischen Abkommen vereinbarte begrenzte Rückzug ist an Bedingungen geknüpft. Die Vereinigten Staaten, einer der Vertragspartner, versprachen, „ein offenes Ohr“ für die militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Bedürfnisse der Israelis zu haben. In Erfüllung dieses Versprechens verhandelt Washington jetzt mit dem israelischen Verteidigungsminister Shimon Peres über die militärischen Bedürfnisse Israels.

Im Jahre 1957 zwang Washington die Israelis, sich aus allen von ihnen operierten Gebieten bedingungslos zurückzuziehen. 1973 überredete Washington Israel zu einem Abzug aus einem schmalen Streifen besetzten Gebietes.

Als der Krieg von 1973 zu Ende war, hatten die israelischen Streitkräfte wieder nahezu die gesamte Sinaï-Halbinsel besetzt, und die UN forderte

auf die Dauer im Besitz der Mündung des Golfs von Akaba und des Gazastreifens ist.

Israel hat also im Laufe der vergangenen Jahre seine Position

Washington erheblich gestärkt, während er ernsthaft im Begriff, seine militärischen Eroberungen vielleicht für Dauer einzunehmen. Das neue kommt häufig darauf hinzu, dass im größten Teil der Sinaï-Halbinsel nach drei Jahren besetzt will. Es ist am Ende dieses Zeitabschnitts ein weiterer Rückzug der Israelis.

Aber je länger Israel eroberte Gebiete besetzt will, desto mehr Territorien wird wahrscheinlich folgen. Endet die Dauer im Besitz der Israelis wieder?

Wie die Dinge heute stehen (vergesetzt), es gibt weiterhin Friede.

Schritt für Schritt, installe eines neuen Krieges), wird es wahrscheinlich in einer endgültigen Regelung zwischen Israel und Ägypten kommen. Israel wird den Gazastreifen behalten sowie einen genügend großen Teil der Sinaï-Halbinsel, so daß seine Grenze von Mittelmeer entlang einer Bergkette zum Sharm el Sheikh am Roten Meer verläuft.

Mit anderen Worten, wofür Präsident Eisenhower mich eingesetzt hat, das ist in den Verhandlungen mit Ministerpräsident Ben Gurions Nachfolger verlorengegangen.

Joseph C. Harsch

Mideast—then, now, and tomorrow

A chance suggestion from a diplomat friend sent me back to the record of what happened after an earlier war between Israel and Egypt. The contrast between then and now provides an interesting measure of changing attitude in Washington toward the state of Israel and its military conquests.

In late October of 1956 Israeli, British and French military forces overran almost the whole of the Sinai peninsula. On Nov. 2 the United Nations voted a resolution calling for an end to hostilities and withdrawal of British, French, and Israeli forces from all territories taken in their joint offensive.

Britain and France complied, and withdrew all of their forces. By Jan. 22 Israel had also withdrawn from all occupied Egyptian territory except for the Gaza Strip and the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

On Feb. 2 the UN voted another resolution providing for a UN force to police the armistice. On Feb. 3 President Eisenhower wrote to Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion reminding him of a promise of Nov. 8

that Israel withdraw completely in the event of the formation of such a UN force.

On Feb. 20 President Eisenhower went on national television to report to the American people that Israel had not yet complied with the UN resolution and was insisting on further conditions for withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and from the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

At the end of the 1956 war Israeli forces were again in possession of most of the Sinai

American military and economic aid. Also it is taken for granted that it is now permanent possession of the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip.

Thus Israel has enormously improved its position in Washington over the intervening years and is in the process of getting part of the old frontiers. Israel is firmly and probably permanently established at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, it holds the Gaza Strip, and its settlements are springing up at many places in occupied territory.

Even the limited withdrawal arranged in the latest Israel-Egypt agreement was based on conditions. The United States, a party to that agreement, promised to be "fully responsive" to Israeli military and economic needs. In implementation of that promise Washington is now settling down to negotiate Israel's military needs with Israel's Defense Minister, Shimon Peres.

The issue was thus joined! President Eisenhower was demanding unconditional Israeli withdrawal, and full compliance with the terms of the UN resolution. And he got it. By March 7 the last Israeli soldier had withdrawn from the Gaza Strip and from the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

In 1957 Israel was compelled by Washington to withdraw from all its conquests unconditionally. In 1973 it is persuaded by Washington to withdraw from a sliver of occupied territory in return for promises of substantial

peninsula and the UN was again calling for Israeli withdrawal. But this time the most that Washington has been seeking is a partial and phased withdrawal of Israeli forces away from the Suez Canal. No one is any longer thinking seriously of a total Israeli withdrawal back to the old frontiers. Israel is firmly and probably permanently established at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, it holds the Gaza Strip, and its settlements are springing up at many places in occupied territory.

Etant donné que la loi de Dieu régne suprême sur toute la création, que de fausses lois financières ne sauront pas contrôler ni nous ni les organismes légitimes qui distribuent les biens de consommation nécessaires du producteur au consommateur. Tout comme l'homme « monnaie » provient du latin « moneta » du fait que les premières pièces de monnaie furent frappées par les Romains dans le temple de Junon Moneta. La racine de ce mot implique donc une croyance en des divinités accordant aux humains des biens capricieux qu'elles pouvaient, comme leur semblait, transformer en malédictions.

Notre adoration — « respect hors de propos » comme le dit le dictionnaire Webster — de cette représentation moderne des dieux (Mrs. Eddy définit notamment le mot « dieux » en tant que « mythologie » : une croyance que la vie, la substance et l'intelligence sont à la fois mentales et matérielles ») doit devenir l'adoration du seul vrai Dieu, l'Esprit divin. Et un peu plus bas sur la même page, Mrs. Eddy ajoute : « Dieu est l'unique Dieu, infini et parfait, et ne saurait devenir fini et imparfait. » Pourrait-il exister quelque chose de meilleur, de plus merveilleux que Dieu, l'Amour divin et parfait ? Ses bénédictions sont faites de bien spirituel abondant et elles répondent individuellement aussi bien qu'universellement aux besoins humains.

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The Home Forum.

28 Monday, September 29, 1975



"Napoleon on Board the Bellerophon": Oil on canvas by William Orchartson (1832-1910)

Courtesy of the Tate Gallery, London

The dimension of history

England is not just geography. Every-
where it has the dimension of history. This
history is not something of the past only. It is
part of the living present, part of the space-
time continuum that is England.

My younger brother lives in the Thames
valley not far from London. In the course of
his work he was recently entertaining a
Spanish trades union delegate. He recog-
nized the man's name as that of a Spanish
lady who had come to England in the train of
Katharine of Aragon, Henry VIII's first
queen, and who had married one of our
ancestors. My brother mentioned this to his
visitor and showed him an heirloom with the
lady's coat-of-arms on it. The Spaniard
extended his signet ring showing the same
coat-of-arms. They embraced as long-lost
cousins, the two families reunited after
nearly four and a half centuries.

I was visiting my brother this summer and
asked him to give me something on which to
do some writing. He brought me a portable
mahogany brass-bound desk with the initials
of our great-great-grandfather on it. In
showing me how it opened he produced from
a concealed drawer a copy of a letter, written
by the original owner's father. Suddenly I'd
slipped into that fourth dimension of En-
gland, living history.

The letter is dated from Sidmouth, Devon,
July 26, 1815, some six weeks after Waterloo,
it is addressed to the writer's sister and
signed by her "most affectionate Brother,
Peter". It begins:

"Ten thousand thanks to you, dear darling
Sister, for your most delightful letter,
though you write well on all subjects, you
never can choose one so interesting to me as

your own individual concerns and the lively
manners which you have described."

The letter continues with other personal
matters and then really takes off:

"At eleven o'clock the night before last I
heard the 'Bellerophon' had come to an
anchor in Torbay with the Corsican safe on

"At eleven o'clock yesterday morning I
took boat for Torbay and arrived astern of the
'Bellerophon.' I wrote a note to Captain
Maitland requesting permission to pay him a
visit. He most politely without loss of time
came on board our boat to express his
sorrow at being unable to comply with the
wishes expressed by Lord Charles and myself,
but assured us both his orders from the
Admiralty were so positive not to let a
single person be admitted to the ship (with
the exception of Lord Keith and Admiral
Duckworth) that they left him no latitude
whatever.

"We were, therefore, obliged to content
ourselves with the same view of the Prisoner
with the other passengers on board number-
less boats that had taken their stations
astern of the ship. Front that situation, we all
had frequent views during the course of an
hour and a half of this extraordinary Man. He
had one attendant with him. In the outer
cabin [were] many, and [he] was ap-
proached and treated by them quite as an
emperor. [He] appeared from time to time at
the cabin windows frequently examining all
the boats with an Opera Glass, as if he was
endeavoring to discern some of his former
acquaintances.

"He was dressed in a plain green coat and
red collar with a small star, seemed much
unconcerned and unconscious that any per-
son was observing him. He is a very bad
likeness of every print and picture I have
ever seen of him. . . . His manners to the
Officers and crew of the ship are extremely
prepossessing. He asks the Officers to
dinner with him, as Captain Maitland has
done everything and given up everything for
his accommodation. He reads a great deal
himself and insists on seeing all the English
newspapers — don't mind the abuse but
seemed much annoyed at the idea of being
sent to St. Helena, as his great wish is to be
appointed some country establishment in
some part of England. Some of his people
quite outraged at the idea of St. Helena, but
on board an English seventy-four their rage
was of less consequence than their good
will.

may with truth assert that he has never
more constant or a more inveterate
enemy than myself, though I justified
feelings by the recollection of all
boundless misfortunes he has had
in mankind, yet at the moment I could not
feel compassion the predominant
ment of my astonished mind. His star-
tut not forever. May days of peace
Happiness succeed the disastrous course
so malignant a Comet.

"Countess Bertrand was on board, a
hearing Lord Charles Bentick was on
Board astern, who recollects having received
great civilities from Lord William Bentick
at Florence, which she acknowledged by
message to Lord Charles through Captain
Maitland, sending at the same time a
profile of the Corsican which had just been
taken by one of his officers and was
considered as the most correct. His
name is Bertrand.

"As for the poets, Wordsworth spoke of
"mighty poets in their misery," and if they
seem less mighty at present, they are
certainly just as miserable. The humorists
have been routed by the satirists; the
light-hearted essayists are almost extinct, and
even the biographers, sitting like the archae-
ologists the everyday refuse of the past, are
continually making, even in the best-known
strata, startling and depressing finds.

"I find," she said, "a world that is full of
problems, but essentially decent, and with
plenty of laughter. Now that's the world I
live in — so it can't be called escapism as far
as I'm concerned."

"I laughed. "And you feel it's refreshing?"

"Yes — it's so gratifying to come on a
writer who sees the world exactly as one
does oneself."

Eric Forbes-Boyd

"I will now release you from this
account of the most interesting but
Spectacle ever afforded."

"After farewells to his sister and
signature the writer adds a final postscript:
"Excuse, Dearest Em, Blot and fail
have not time to write it over again. It's
first account."

"I cannot express to you the effect this
morning expedition produced on the multi-
tude of Ideas that rushed into my mind. I
beheld him for the first and probably for the
last time in my life in the situation most
gratifying to an Englishman's mind, viz.
after a great defeat, a Prisoner on board a
British Man-of-War. And yet, though I think I

Peter J. Hennington

"The munner and the moment of rec-
it made it still more interesting, for down
great portion of the time Captain Mait-
land was on board our boat, Bonaparte's eye
glass were directed toward us.

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John Allen

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"I will now release you from this
account of the most interesting but
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"I cannot express to you the effect this
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OPINION AND...

'I must not make flippant English jokes here'

By Gerald Priestland

Gerald Priestland has been visiting New York again after an absence of some years. Here are some jottings from his notebook:

Mid-Atlantic: all aircraft, all airlines, all flights are much the same now; which is why airline advertising insists that each is unique. In spite of this, they all fly too high, too far, too fast. The top of one cloud looks just like another.

In-flight movies seem much the same, too. One way to cheer them up is to watch, say, a Western and switch the sound to the Gilbert and Sullivan channel; or turn to Mozart while watching a gangster film.

Alas, it is not true that jet-flight is silent. Only it makes a different kind of noise to the old propeller-driven planes. In those days you knew there was no point in trying to make conversation; so you could close your eyes and enjoy being totally cut off from your fellow humans. In jets there is an illusion of audibility, and one is obliged to shout one's way through a tangle of misunderstandings and garbled small-talk.

"Wembley!" says one passenger, pointing

down at the landscape as we climb over the London suburbs. "Thought it was Thursday," says his wife, bewildered.

Landing at New York: all airports look much the same, as well. And they are becoming increasingly like most hospitals. Only the people in them give the clue which you are in. JFK, New York, is as hygienic as a maternity ward, and there is almost as much waiting.

But it is not true that the immigration and customs men are tyrannical and rude. On the contrary, they are far more courteous and humane than their opposite numbers in London. (And this turns out to be true of New York waiters and waitresses, later.)

The baggage from our flight is disgorged onto two revolving carousels. Whatever the law of averages says, one just knows (life being what it is) that all the bags for the people watching carousel A are going to be deposited on carousel B, and those for the B crowd vice versa. I remark upon this out loud. It is meant to be a joke. But solemn American faces turn, stare sadly, and turn away again. Write out a hundred times: "I must not make

flippant English jokes here. I must not make flippant English jokes here."

The drive into New York: an impression of endless cemeteries. The Manhattan skyline, when it appears, has been desecrated by power-mad titans. The Chrysler Building is surely the only ones in the world that are exactly the same size and colour, regardless of value. It is difficult enough in poor light, worse still if you are blind. Why does New York hide its subway stations? Is it ashamed of them? And when is the New York Times going to pension off its decrepit 19th century typography? All the news that is fit to print, maybe. But the print isn't fit to read. The same low technical standards apply to radio and TV. It isn't just the content (high violence and advertising) but the *dark* quality of the sound, the pictures, the dubbing, the transmission.

However, all journalism is a caricature, an effort to draw a picture by emphasizing certain characteristics. As a result, we arrived expecting to find New York a bankrupt, crime-ridden city of surly strikers. Not so. Not so at all. Why, that's how New York knows of London.

Gerald Priestland is roving correspondent and anchor man for the BBC.

Melvin Maddocks

The art of breaking bricks

A 16-year-old San Francisco girl named Linda Salcedo entered not very long ago a beauty contest called the California Teen Pageant. As everybody who can whistle "A Pretty Girl Is Like A Melody" through sexist teeth should know, the socially redeeming part of beauty pageants is the talent competition.

These are strange and trying times we live in, and perhaps Linda was hoping to dramatize a little of this in the climax to her act, technically described as a dance. Suddenly, as quick as you can say "Bert Parks," Linda swung her presumably attractive but certainly tough hand and split a brick with a karate chop.

Shaken, perhaps threatened by this dynamic self-expression, the officials of the California Teen Pageant put their sensibilities on the line with Aristotle, Goethe, Henry James, and other heavy thinkers and asked themselves: "What is art?" After due meditation the answer came to them: "Not splitting bricks with karate chops."

Linda's father, a man evidently of some artistic temperament himself, figuratively stamped his Bohe-

mian sandals, shouted "Philistines!" and took himself — and the California Teen Pageant — to court.

"What I do is artistic, like singing," Linda is quoted as saying, and the judge — who doubtless has heard some pretty awful singing in his day, and haven't we all? — agreed with her.

Let us try to understand — monumental task! — how we arrived through history at this definition: art as brick-splitting. Imagine, if you will, not California Teen officials but a jury of famous aesthetes appraising Linda as she Does Her Thing.

Plato, rubbing the brick dust out of his eyes, is heard to grumble: "Art illustrates the unity of the beautiful, the good, and the true — as defined by me, the philosopher-king, the best and the brightest. Artists are perfectly splendid to have around at a Dionysian festival. Or a California pageant. But they can't be left to their own devices, as dear Linda has just proven. Nobody is ever going to hear me talk about 'self-expression' or cry: 'Art for art's sake.' What are the ethical lessons? Where's the old catharsis? That's all I want to know, brick-buster."

Score one art-must-serve-the-community vote against Linda.

Walter Pater takes out a very clean handkerchief, flicks an imaginary brick chip from his very cool English-dom dome, and confesses primly: "I'm always advising other people to 'burn with a hard, gem-like flame.' But I can't for the life of me see how, er, bleaching a brick corresponds to that ultimate ecstasy I call art. Sniff."

Score one art-must-exalt-the-individual vote against Linda.

But now we time-travel again to our third judge — a sort of amalgam of Susan ("Against Interpretation") Sontag and Marshall ("The Medium Is the Message") McLuhan. Let us call this ultra-modernist SS-MM.

Thoughtfully crumbling the half-pulverized brick, SS-MM says: "Well, I'm proud to say I have no preconceived notions about what art is. Nothing so obsolete, certainly, as standards. 'Let 'er rip!' is my motto. The artist must be free to improvise — to go with the first thing that crosses his or her mind. No, not the mind. Rather the feelings. The impulses. The nerves. Everything is art or nothing is art."

Score one free-floating vote for Linda.

One ought not to build too weightily a generalization on broken bricks. But does anybody really need to be reminded that no-definition art is only one aspect of no-definition life?

The taste that recognizes only phenomena, accepting without differentiation Bach-and-the-Beatles, is first cousin to the mind that hyphenates Messiah-and-Manson.

The theory of absolute freedom which so captivates the modern imagination is exhilarating. But this contrariness that insists upon life as a game — only with no rules, please! — can also lead to emptiness and terror. And then even a California Teen Pageant will do to suggest that freedom itself needs definition; or else more than art will get absurdly reduced to a pile of broken bricks.

What are Ford and Reagan going to fight about?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

If President Ford and Ronald Reagan are to have their first, head-on collision here in the first of the presidential primaries, then the question must arise: What are they going to fight about?

As reporters follow the President on his barnstorming trips and through New Hampshire, they hear Mr. Ford say over and over again that he is for free enterprise. So is Mr. Reagan, as he made abundantly clear to his audience in Manchester the night before the President made his campaigning swing from west to east, from Keene to Portsmouth. Being for "free enterprise" is the shorthand politicos use to underscore their conservative credentials.

The President wants a strong defense in order to achieve and hold peace. So does Mr. Reagan.

The President wants to reduce federal involvement in local affairs. So does Mr. Reagan.

The President talks of reducing federal spending — and of using the taxpayers' money more efficiently. This has been one of Mr. Reagan's

and the prospect of selling more and more grain to the Soviets. Most farmers, as they have always been, feel they have a special stake in peace (keeping the boys at home where they are needed to work the farms). And they take the position that if detente can further peace — they are all for it.

And conservatives generally — recent interviewing shows — are really not that exercised over the U.S. getting closer to the Soviet Union, if the U.S. can get something in return.

The big issue in this and future campaigns will be whether a challenger to the President will be able to challenge the President's record of putting "righting" principles into government operation than has President Ford.

He also will argue that the President's movement toward detente with the Soviets has helped Brezhnev and brought precious little in return to the United States.

This will provide an issue. But a battle? Hardly.

Mr. Reagan is talking in relative terms about U.S.-Soviet relations. He would not withdraw the United States from the world. He is not pushing for isolation.

And should Mr. Reagan seek to evoke those old fears that once split the party in the Joe McCarthy era, he would find that the issue has little "magic" today among a new generation of conservatives in this state and in this country.

For example, the farmer who calls himself

conservative today is delighted with detente

and the prospect of selling more and more grain to the Soviets. Most farmers, as they have always been, feel they have a special stake in peace (keeping the boys at home where they are needed to work the farms). And they take the position that if detente can further peace — they are all for it.

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